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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1869. NO. 238.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Personal.

Call and examine Fahnestock's Gold Pens, acknowledged to be the best in the market. For sale by Myers, Schoyer & Co., 39 Fifth avenue.

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Mayer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 138 Smithfield street. turhs

The Hat Parlor.

J. D. Ramsley, may be deservedly classed among the most enterprising merchants in our city. His arrangements for conducting the Hat and Cap business cannot be surpassed. At his Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, everything will be found perfect, his stock is complete, and his prices are wonderfully low. That the Hat Parlor has become the most popular resort of the kind in the city of those who wish to be well suited in anything in the line of goods, cannot better be proven than by a visit to his establishment, which is daily thronged with customers. His stock is always full, being constantly renewed with the latest novelties, and most desirable styles. Among the varieties now on hand are boys' Sailor hats; a full assortment of Panama hats, from one to twenty dollars, Philadelphia, Mackinaw, brown Rough and Ready straws, the Pearl Club and Cucumber hats. Also imported French Linen caps warranted to wash. The Ventilator hats, College caps and white linen Driving hats are all very desirable. Very fine silk hats of latest styles are offered for five dollars, and the white Leader hats are very fine. A good hat brush and plush is given with every hat purchased. The stock of black soft hats, Silver Beaver soft hats and elegant white Opera hats is full and desirable. Go to the Parlor.

White Goods.

Of all kinds selling off retail at wholesale prices, at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Pure White Lead and Oils

Can be purchased cheaper at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, than at any other place in the city. Remember the place, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

The Dexter Washing Machine.

The New York Tribune, the best authority on implements, &c., says:

The Dexter Washing Machine is the most simple, natural, effective and time-saving machine ever invented and offered to the public. It is easily worked, warranted to injure cloth less than friction by hand; it is capable of doing more work in fifteen minutes than can be done in an hour by hand. It has only to be used to be understood, and appreciated. An examination of the machine is urgently invited. Thomas Mercer, manufacturer, Penn street, opposite Fair Grounds.

Another Invoice

Of fine old English and Scotch bottled ale, received at Jos. Flemings, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond; just the thing for weakly and debilitated invalids. Try it.

Fine Stationery.

All persons in want of fine Stationery should go to Pittock's, 75 Fifth avenue, opposite the Post-office, where they will have an opportunity to select from the largest and most varied assortment of this line of goods in the city, consisting of Initial Papers, French and German Fancy Patterned and Quadrille Papers, with Envelopes to match; English Note and Post Papers, Ruled and Plain; Series and Rhoades' Extra Fine English Notes with Envelopes to match; Square Cut Notes and Envelopes; all kinds of paper to order put in packages of any size. Initial stamping in colors, and Embossing Monograms worked plain or colored. Monograms engraved in the latest style, or in any style or any desired style. Wedding and invitation cards, papers and envelopes. Visiting cards engraved or printed. Mourning papers envelopes and cards. Particular attention paid to the engraving or printing of wedding, invitation and visiting cards, &c. Also, to the getting up party and pic nic invitations. Checks, programmes, badges, and admission tickets, &c., &c., &c.

Immense Reduction of Prices.

Fine Straw Hats, 40@50c.
Fine Straw Bonnets, 38@50c.
Sundowns, 50@62½c.
At I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

Butcher's Dead Shot

For Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

The Largest Piano Factory in the United States.

When completed, (about July 1st) the factory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., will be the largest piano factory in the United States, and its capacity will be forty-five instruments per week. The demand for such increased facilities is a gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this branch of trade. The instruments manufactured by this firm have gained a reputation for superiority which reaches beyond the limits of the western continent. Those now on hand at the factory upwards of one million feet of lumber in the various kinds used in the manufacture of pianos ready for use, and nearly as much more in the process of seasoning, as only the most perfectly seasoned can be used. Charlotte Blame, No. 40 Fifth avenue, is the only agent for these unrivaled instruments in this city and vicinity, and has just received an entire new stock.

If You Wish to Buy Cheap

Millinery goods call on Mrs. Philadelphia Emporium, No. 76 Market street.

A Great Reduction in Price

Having just been made in HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, this well known and renowned preparation is now placed within the reach of all. We confidently commend its use to all suffering from disorders of the throat, chest, lungs or stomach, and to those needing an invigorator, a tonic, or a beverage, instead of porter, ale, beer or other alcoholic drinks. MWS

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Providence, R. I., Sterling Silver Ware and fine Electro-Plated Ware. This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silver-Ware Factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modelling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and money-saving machinery enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the likeness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity U. S. Mint assay. All goods is lasted with U. S. silver in the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of inferior quality.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivalled Nickel-Silver Electro-Plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO.
STERLING. Silver. The Daily Commercial.

STATE POLITICS.

The legislative district, of which Butler forms a part, is composed of Mercer, Lawrence and Butler counties. During the last two years Mercer has had two members of the House, and now Lawrence and Butler both claim the right to two members. Mercer will be satisfied with one member. Lawrence has nominated Messrs. Craig and McCracken and Butler on Saturday last nominated Alexander Leslie and Captain John Bell. The latter, both of these latter nominations, the Butler *Citizen* says:

The vote between the Legislative candidates was very close. Contrary to what seemed to be the very general impression of our friends a month ago, Mr. Leslie has been renominated, receiving the highest vote. But this, in our judgment, is not very creditable to Mr. Leslie. He publicly and privately declared that he would not run this winter, and the people, believing he was misled and honest, concluded to overlook the past and trust him for the future. We believe they will not be mistaken. Captain John G. Bippus, the other candidate, is a good man and was a good soldier, bearing honorable wounds. The Legislative Conference was requested to urge the right of, and obtain for our county two nominees this year, to which we are entitled. We hope to hear of Capt. Bippus's success in the district conference.

The Reform Judicial Convention appointed Joseph Cummins, George W. Fleeger and W. O. Brackenridge, Esqs., Representative Conferees, and instructed them to press the claims of Butler county for two members. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the successful administration of Governor Geary, the faithful soldier, honest statesman and Christian patriot, and that the delegates to-day elected to attend the State Convention be instructed to vote for his nomination.

Hugh Morrison was appointed Chairman of the County Committee.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

ZELIENOPLE, PA., June 17, 1869.

At the Butler County Republican Convention, held Monday, June 14, the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Col. T. W. Williams for Supreme Judge. By some mistake this has dropped out of the proceedings as published in our county papers, and it is too late to correct it in that quarter. It may be of little consequence in the absence of a contest for the nomination, but it can do no harm for the correction to be made through you.

The Democracy of Venango county have appointed the 21st day of August for holding the primary meetings, and the 24th for the meeting of the Convention. Hon. Charles Shuman, Esq., was chosen Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Delegates were instructed to support Col. James K. Kerr for Governor.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Blair county have called a meeting to give instructed their delegate to the State Convention, J. F. Campbell, of the Altoona *Tribunator*, to nominate for the Superintendency of Gen. Cass. Mr. Campbell in his paper says he will vote as he pleases, which means he will vote for Packer.

The Republicans of Mercer county made their nominations on Monday last as follows: Senate, S. H. Miller; Representative, E. A. Wheeler; Associate Judge, Wm. Leech; District Attorney, W. McCormick; Prothonotary, William M. Slater; Clerk of Courts, George Iszard; Sheriff, W. S. Liberman; Recorder, John I. Gordon; Treasurer, R. C. Hill; Commissioner, Wm. Vincent; Poor Director, James M. Conner; Auditor, G. W. McDowell; Coroner, Dr. J. L. Proper. Delegates were elected to the State Convention, instructed to vote for Governor Geary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Geary's administration, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature, and the administration of Governor Geary's cause, the following:

That we recognize the necessity for retrenchment and reform in the legislation of our States, and that our members be instructed to use their united influence in such a direction as to secure the greatest possible economy.

That the widow's, orphans' and mothers' claims are justly entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of the country, and that it has been manifested, and will this day be manifested, in the large proportion of officers nominated to-day.

The Greenville *Argus* says of the Convention: "The Republican Convention, which was held at Mercer on last Monday, was unquestionably a grand uprising of the people. It was emphatically a *representative* convention. It was not ruled by *rings, factions or cliques*. Throughout the entire proceedings there was a manifest disposition among the delegates to act in obedience to the public will."

Important Letter.

YORK, C. Jenkins & Bro.

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed please find check for bills of flour of the 16th inst. I can say for your Snow Flake and White River brands that there is no flour to compete with them for the same price. I have tried different flours from your city and find none to fill their place with my trade. Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL PERSHING.

NEW FREDERICK, PA., June 16, 1869.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Naturalization Treaty with England.

Change of Appointments to Missions—Dispatches from Minister Motley—The Case of Lawyer Bradley—The Local Excitement—Minister McMahon—The McGarraghan Claim—General Personal Matters—The Death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1869.

The Naturalization Treaty with England.

When the protocol for the naturalization treaty with Great Britain had been ratified by our Senate, Secretary Fish advised Reverdy Johnson, then in London, of the fact, who at once communicated with Lord Clarendon. That gentleman expressed the gratification of himself and his associates in the ministry at the ratification, and said, as appears from the report on file in the State Department, that he would bring the matter before Parliament at the earliest opportunity, to the end that the necessary changes might be made in the English laws on the subject of eltizenship. He added that he would try to get it up at the present session. These legal changes by England, if in accordance with the terms of the protocol, will end the whole question at issue between England and our Government.

Change of Appointments.

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, formerly member of Congress from that State, is to be retained as Minister at Denmark, where he has been for five or six years. The President removed him during the spring session of the Senate, and named General Andrews, of Minnesota, as his successor, and he was so confirmed by the Senate. On further investigation, however, the President has concluded it will be best to leave Yeaman there, and this is the reason for the recent transfer of Andrews to Sweden, which place ex-Senator Carlile wanted but did not get. When the Senate next meets Yeaman will be renominated for Denmark and Andrews for Sweden, to which country he is now at the West.

Dispatches from Minister Motley.

The State Department has received dispatches from Minister Motley formally announcing his arrival in London, and a fuller account of his informal interview with Lord Clarendon. The Queen is still at Balmoral, and Mr. Motley has not yet been able, therefore, to present his credentials. She is expected to return to London before the adjournment of Parliament, which event will probably take place in six or seven weeks.

The Case of Lawyer Bradley.

The case of Lawyer Bradley against Justice Fisher was called up in the Circuit Court here this morning. Mr. Bradley claims twenty thousand dollars damages because Fisher turned him out of court at the time of the Surratt trial. Judge Fisher filed a plea shielding himself behind the prerogative of a Judge presiding at the time, and the proceedings took place. Mr. Bradley's lawyers wanted a chance to examine this plea, and the case went over to next month.

The Colored Printer.

The city papers to-day have a number of letters about the case of the colored printer Douglass, and this is our only matter of local excitement. Those who oppose his admission to the city Typographical Union say that there are not more than fifty or sixty of the three hundred printers in the Government employ to-day, and that the Superintendent in the course he is taking.

Minister McMahon.

Nothing has been received by Government from Minister McMahon, but Secretary Fish is inclined to believe that communication has been opened with him as stated in a recent cable telegram. It this is true, dispatches are likely enough to get here by the steamer due next week.

The McGarraghan Claim.

The famous McGarraghan claim case has got into the Attorney General's office. The other side have asked the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to them, and he has referred the matter to Judge Hoar of advice. McGarraghan's counsel appeared there this morning to resist any action.

G.

Personal.

The President is expected home to-morrow, and Secretary Boutwell on Tuesday. Secretary Fish is going away in about a fortnight, and Judge Richardson, of the Treasury Department, hopes to get a short leave of absence before a great while.

The Death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

News of the death of Henry J. Raymond was received here at an early hour this morning, and created a profound impression in all official and political circles. His genius is felt in every department of talent in journalism. He was much liked here socially, and had a large number of close personal friends, as well as a wide acquaintance among leading citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1869.

WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, extending the provisions of the revised warehouse regulations of October 30, 1868, in violation of the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise to the dominion of Canada, to goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States for export immediately to Red River settlements in British North America, by way of the Atlantic ports, the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago and Milwaukee.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts from the 7th to the 12th, inclusive, were $2,966,416.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Senator Ramsey will leave for Europe with his family by the steamship Cambria on the 22d inst. He has been designated by Postmaster General Creswell special Commissioner to negotiate with the French postal department the basis of a new postal convention.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cause and Manner of His Death—Resolutions of Respect.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Post* gives the facts of Mr. Raymond's death from the best authority, as follows: Mr. Raymond, accompanied by his daughter, went to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a family plot. He intended to have the body of one of his children, who died a few weeks ago, removed from the vault and reinterred. He returned to the *Times* office about five o'clock, and remarked to the associate editors present that he had felt better in his life, except a slight feeling of fatigue consequent upon his long walk through the cemetery. He left the office about six o'clock and proceeded to his residence in West Ninth street, where he remained until about nine o'clock to recover from the fatigue of the afternoon's excursion. He left the house about nine o'clock, remarking to the members of his family that he had an appointment to attend a political meeting. He was seen shortly after walking up Broadway, and one or two friends, who stood in front of Wallack's Theater, noticed his elastic step and general appearance of robust health.

After attending the meeting Mr. Raymond returned to his residence about eleven o'clock, and as soon as he had closed the door after him he fell heavily upon the floor. None of the inmates of the house heard the fall, however, having retired for the night. About three o'clock this morning one of Mr. Raymond's children became restless, and upon becoming fully aroused remarked that she heard some one breathing heavily. The persons in the house were immediately awakened, and on descending to the hallway Mr. Raymond was found extended on the floor, entirely unconscious, breathing heavily and apparently with great difficulty. He was carried to his room, placed upon a bed and physicians sent for. Four physicians arrived soon afterwards, who examined him and pronounced him beyond all medical aid. It also declared the case to be apoplexy. Mr. Raymond lingered in an unconscious state until 9 o'clock, when he died surrounded by the members of his family. He passed away apparently without pain.

The news of his death caused much excitement, and deep and very general regret throughout the city. All the down-town hotels and newspaper offices displayed their flags at half-mast as a mark of respect. The Associated Press to-day adopted resolutions expressive of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Raymond.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Fratricide—Conductor of a Coal Train Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 18, 1869.

In a drunken spree last night, a Welchman, named David Williams, was stabbed in the breast by his brother, and died from the effects this morning.

Henderson McCartney, conductor of a coal train, was crushed to death this morning at Niles while coupling two cars.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Fourth Day—The Performance an Artistic Success—The Grand Chorus Dismissed—The Programme for To-day.

BOSTON, June 18.—The Coliseum to-day was filled to its utmost capacity. The programme was strictly classical, and critics unite in pronouncing the whole performance a success in every respect. During intermission Gen. Peabody was introduced to the Mayor, made a brief address and was heartily cheered. The grand chorus was dismissed to-day with an appropriate recognition of their services. To-morrow there will be a grand concert by the children of the public schools.

A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says eighty thousand acres of the Pottawatomie Reservation has been sold to actual settlers, and immigration continues large. Crops are in fine condition throughout the State.

OIL CITY, PA.

Second Day's Races at Oil City Park.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 18, 1869.

The day has been warm and sultry, but a pleasant breeze prevailed in the park grounds. The attendance was far greater than yesterday. The total attendance of both days we should estimate at about five thousand persons. Good order prevailed throughout, and the visitors compliment the gentlemen of the Park Association who managed the affair so creditably. The meeting has proved to be the most successful one of the season. In the trotting race there were four entries—Clara White Bird, Frank and Blue Lick. Clara won the first two heats, White Bird the third and Clara the fourth time, 2:37, 2:39, 2:41, 2:36. White Bird second and Frank third. Blue Lick was distanced in the first heat. The purse was No. 3—five hundred dollars to the first, two hundred to the second, and one hundred to the third.

The Association gave a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars for a running race, half a mile and repeat, and one hundred and fifty dollars to the second horse. Three horses entering—Gipsey, Spot and Lady Fremont. The first heat was won by Spot, second and third by Lady Fremont. Gipsey was distanced in the first heat. Time: 53, 54 and 55 seconds.

The trotting of to-day was fine and the running creditable. The Association will have a fall meeting. G.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Lafon, who was sentenced to the State Prison in January for manslaughter of young Hebring, has been released by the Court of Pardons of New Jersey.

An Oregon to run from Topeka on Thursday, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

The banking house of John F. Darby & Co., at St. Louis, suspended yesterday morning.

Freighted railroad cars were transferred across the river at St. Louis on Thursday, for the first time. The cars were from the St. Louis and Chicago road, and were laden for points west of there. On the North Missouri road, cars were also crossed, designed to run from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The joint committee of Councils, Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, of Cincinnati, on Thursday arranged to have cannons fired, bells rung and bands playing, on the 19th inst., when the vote on the ten millions appropriation for the Southern Railway will be taken.

Thursday afternoon, Lewis Zeth, aged six years, was killed instantly by a hogshead of tobacco rolling over him in a warehouse, while unloading from a dray, in Cincinnati.

Dispatches of the 10th inst., from the city of Mexico, say: Minister Mariscal and Commodore Thornton, of the navy, left on that day for Washington. Gen. Vega, who sailed from California, has landed at San Blas with munitions of war. He has a thousand men at Sarguipa, and was welcomed by the people. It is expected the expedition will attack Mazatlan. The rebel schooner Tepic has been captured. Limetour has been released from imprisonment.

At the Charlestown City, Mass., regatta on Thursday afternoon, the single scull race of two miles was won by Walter Brown, in seventeen minutes and fourteen seconds, Thomas Hoban being second, in seventeen minutes and thirty-eight seconds. The four-oared race was won by the Harvard International crew without a coxswain, in twenty minutes and twenty-two seconds; distance, four miles. The Roach crew, which defeated them on Tuesday on the Charles river, being second in twenty-nine minutes and four seconds.

The Dime Savings Bank at Williamsburg, N. Y., was robbed of $6,000 by sneak thieves yesterday.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, has decided not to go to China as Minister.

Gen. Grant spent yesterday very quietly in New York.

A New York telegram says: Rumor says a Cuban expedition of 1,500 men, recruited in Philadelphia, has sailed for that port, but Cubans here deny the truth of the story.

Miss Minnie Warren was married on Thursday, at West Haven, Conn., to Commodore Nutt.

United States Marshal Parker yesterday morning made a descent on an alleged Cuban recruiting rendezvous at Richmond Va., and arrested W. H. Harrison, the leading man. Harrison had plenty of funds in bank, and promptly gave bail in $1,000. It is said that about thirty men were recruited on Thursday. Some men are promised $500 bounty in New York.

Information was lodged with the United States Attorney at Boston that the schooner La Have was loading at Portland for Cuba with other ammunition, bound for the West Indies, and the informers wished her libelled, but United States Marshal Pierce, after personal inspection of the vessel, refused to detain her, as her proceedings were not in violation of the law. The Custom House officials state that the clearance and departure of the steamer Delphine were strictly legal, and no ground for her detention existed. There seems, however, little doubt of her warlike character.

Gambling in Germany.

From the London Telegraph.

The gaming tables are the chief object of interest at Baden with many; and really it is a pity it should be so—for the tables bring the crowds. At Homburg or Monaco they are not so much in the way. I have frequently proposed that of gaming at Baden there was an end. The fact is, one rouge-et-noir table and two roulette tables are in full force, even as I write. I should say that fifty or sixty people round any table is about the number usually seen. They appear to me to be mainly old men and young boys, and three or four of the old men in the habit of England and France upon their brow. As yet they do not seem to play very high. A thousand florins seems not lost is about as far as they have gone while I have been watching their proceedings.

Youngsters, who look like German students from Heidelberg, come in eight or ten together, and, after a good deal of whispering, Karl or Franz risks a five franc piece, according to his fancy, on red or black, Pair or impair, as he perverses. I have seen a lad of this sort win his two hands full of five-franc pieces; I have seen a boy lose all from one stake. Never money he had at first gained. They will play on. A gentleman last night won a hundred francs at a coup, and walked out. There goes a man with some brains in his head, I said to myself. In a few minutes he was back again, studying the figures on the roulette tables with impotence, according to my prolonged notion. His original gain soon disappeared, and as much more from his own stake, as I put up his last napoleons on the two zeroes, and the ball was rolling round. I could just see a nervous twitch of his forehead. It went wrong—the pitiless rake swept in his last napoleons—he turned on his heel, and could just see my announces results. I wonder what that man's end will be.

The Society of Friends.

The Society of Friends has been reported to be dying out, but according to their official statement this does not appear to be the case. At the just ending yearly meeting of the Orthodox body in New York it was reported that their numbers had increased about 1,500 during the past year, and there are signs of renewed energy and vigor in the body which give promise of a long life-tenure. The interest taken in Sunday schools is a good evidence of this, as well as the decline of exclusiveness, as shown by a meeting held the late yearly meetings of the society, that the business meetings of the society should not be restricted to members alone, but that visitors should attend their proceedings night attend.

The twenty-two meetings of yearly meetings of Friends, that of London, where the records are preserved, is the largest in the body. The number of members in England is 19,815, which is a decrease of 1,000 from the previous year, to the number of 3,650. There is one yearly meeting in Ireland, one in Canada and nine in the United States, viz: New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western Indiana and Iowa. The increase of membership has been rapid on the Pacific coast, and new settlements of Friends are forming in Kansas and Missouri. The total membership is estimated at about 52,000. First Day schools have been largely established in the West. In the state of Indiana alone there are 178 such schools, with 1,121 teachers and 13,123 pupils. In South Carolina a Sunday Normal school has been established.

The Friends have three colleges in this country, viz: Haverford College, in Pennsylvania; Earlham College, in Richmond, Ind.; and Whittier College, at Salem, Iowa.

They have also large boarding houses at West Town, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Union Springs, N. Y.; New Garden, N. C., and other places.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 18—6 P. M.

The market this evening was quiet. No 2 spring wheat at 93c cash or seller July, 87@87½c seller the month, closing at the inside figures. Corn and oats neglected. Provisions inactive. Nothing done in the evening.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Flour firm but dull. Wheat firm; sales of 7,500 bushels No 2 Chicago at 97c; 15,000 do at $1 26; 2,500 Racine and No 2 Chicago at $1 25; and 29,000 do No 2 Chicago to arrive at $1 25; 2,000 No 2 Milwaukee at $1 29@1 30, and 10,000 do No 2 Milwaukee club at $1 30 closing firm at $1 30 seller Milwaukee held at $1 33. Corn steady; sales 10,000 bushels per sample at 76@77c; 13,000 bushels warm at 66c; 7,000 bushels per sample at 65@66c, closing quiet. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels western at 57c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Highwines 97@99c, asked; no buyers.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton—Receipts to-day 825 bales; sales to-day 150 bales; middling nominally at 31½@32c. Sugar—Common 9½@10½c; prime 11½@ 13½c. Molasses nominal. Coffee firmer; fair 15@15½c; prime 16@16½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 31½@32c; receipts 60 bales; exports 190 bales; week's receipts 578 bales; exports 1,561 bales; stock 2,093 bales. Pork firm at $33 50@34. Bulk meats firm.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARNES ON THE PSALMS. New York: Harpers. Mr. Barnes has performed his work well. Looking at the book of Psalms from his religious standpoint, his criticism and explanations are convincing and satisfactory. Throughout the books there runs a vein of religious sentiment worthy of the character of the author. It is not probable that every reader of these volumes will accept all of the interpretations as made by him; but we feel certain that their careful perusal will add considerably to the general knowledge o f Scripture.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HOUSEKEEPING, by Joseph and Laura B. Lyman. Hartford: S. M. Betts & Co.

We doubt if any people require teaching in the art of housekeeping more than the Americans. In France, Germany, England—anywhere else, in fact, than the United States, there is some sort of system. Here, method is the exception The authors of this book have three distinct objects in view, in presenting their book to the public, namely; to throw a common sense light on the kitchen, to produce a manual which every housekeeper can rely upon, and to present nothing but practical, matter of fact views. They have succeeded in all three, and more—they have made a very readable book. Some people may think a knowledge of organic chemistry has little to do with human happiness. Such people, however, know little of the horrors endured by that larger proportion of the American people who are fed daily upon slops, tough, burnt, indigestible and unsavory meats, and who serve as second hand receptacles for execrable coffee. This class will welcome the pontoon from the laboratory to the kitchen with unfeigned delight. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman's book is a work that no reader can confound, with the class of books, heralded with a flourish of trumpets, as the best cook-book in the country. There is a philosophy in housekeeping, and this volume teaches us wherein it is exercised. Such a book cannot fail to be beneficial to the country. Sold by the Pittsburgh Publishing Agency, 68 Fifth avenue.

THE HORSE, by J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

The author of this invaluable work, on an invaluable animal, has been careful to avoid anything that could be termed "horsey" in his treatment of the subject. The aim appears to have been, to give a complete description of the natural history, physology, pathology and general management of the horse in a form and style suitable for gentlemen of the nineteenth century. Whether this was the aim or not, it certainly is the result of his labors. The book contains a mine of information, embracing everything concerning the management of the horse that could be conveyed in language, or by numerous diagrams, &c. We have seen no book at all similar to it, either in point of ability, compass, or execution. Unlike the majority of the books upon the horse, devoted to the study and management of the horse, it is attractive even to the general reader, clear and terse in its descriptions, written with an ease and grace as rare as it is attractive. For sale by John W. Pittock.

PRE-HISTORIC NATIONS. By John D. Baldwin. New York: Harpers.

Perhaps the author has not better explain the aim of this masterly performance, than by borrowing a single paragraph from the introduction: "It is impossible to study faithfully for ten consecutive years the results of exploration in the oldest ruins, or the fragmentary records in which the ancients speak of what to them was mistry antiquity, without feeling that, to some extent, we must enlarge the past far beyond the limits of any scheme of chronology known to modern times. If we lack strength and boldness to break down the barriers of unreason and purse, inquiry with unfaltering reverence for truth, we may find refuge in the oracular cave of historical skepticism, where little or nothing is seen beyond the light of the Greek Olympiad save hazy legend, lying fables, and general chaos." Nothing has weakened the cause of Christianity, and at the same time advanced the cause of infidelity more than the spirit of antagonism which has frowned down upon honest and intelligent inquiry. The Church has always opposed investigation in the field of science, and science has been compelled to wage a double war with ignorance, prejudice and superstition. All modern discoveries relating to prehistoric times, are met with the same hostility, rather than the spirit which animates honest criticism. The aim has been, and is still, not to discover facts, allow their influence and accept their results, but rather to compel them to harmonize with preconceived theories and support given conclusions. Our author, with a reverent, humble spirit approaches his task with the conviction that nothing can better advance the cause of morality and right living than an honest investigation of the subject under consideration. His honesty is apparent; his firmness, boldness, and ability to handle his subject, are no less apparent. He has given the world a book that will do more for the advancement of truth and true religion, than a thousand vague, hailing essays, written in doubt, and simply to please. His conclusions. For sale by Miner, 73 Fifth avenue.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH, by Chas. Reade. Fields, Osgood & Co. Boston.

Mr. Reade is pleased to call this a "matter of fact romance." Matters of fact are commonly the material from which Mr. Reade makes up his most attractive books. In the present instance Mr. Reade acquits himself in a manner calculated to add to his already enviable reputation as a writer of powerful and staunchest admirers. For sale by R. S. Davis, 193 Liberty street.

LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL, by Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and Rev. J. S. Howson. New York: Chas. Scribner & Co.

The aim of this book, and the merits of which it would be superfluous for us to speak, is to reproduce the picture of the deeds and times of the boldest of the early Apostles. Had we never seen a description of him, and our wonderful character than is to be found in his letters, and the concurrent testimony of the witnesses of his services and trials, the world would have known of him from the first moment upon St. Paul of Tarsus. But when, added to these, we have all the light that can be thrown upon him subject by a careful examination of the history of the times, he pursued so unrelentingly, and whose cause he afterwards espoused with an energy that placed him at a single stroke, as it were, in the front rank of the world's greatest teachers, exhibiting throughout his after life a heroism such as has never found a parallel in ancient or modern history, we begin to have a clear comprehension of his marvelous powers, and transcendent ability. In the volume before us, we have all that can be gathered from the combination of Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of the great Apostle. The book contains two volumes in one, has upwards of one thousand pages, is well printed on fine paper, London edition entire, as well as the notes, and also contains seventeen maps, and eighty-two engravings. Bound in cloth, 8vo, price $3. For sale by John W. Pittock.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES. By John D. Baldwin. New York: Harpers.

Perhaps the author has not better explain the aim of this masterly performance, than by borrowing a single paragraph from the introduction: "It is impossible to study faithfully for ten consecutive years the results of exploration in the oldest ruins, or the fragmentary records in which the ancients speak of what to them was mistry antiquity, without feeling that, to some extent, we must enlarge the past far beyond the limits of any scheme of chronology known to modern times. If we lack strength and boldness to break down the barriers of unreason and purse, inquiry with unfaltering reverence for truth, we may find refuge in the oracular cave of historical skepticism, where little or nothing is seen beyond the light of the Greek Olympiad save hazy legend, lying fables, and general chaos." Nothing has weakened the cause of Christianity, and at the same time advanced the cause of infidelity more than the spirit of antagonism which has frowned down upon honest and intelligent inquiry. The Church has always opposed investigation in the field of science, and science has been compelled to wage a double war with ignorance, prejudice and superstition. All modern discoveries relating to prehistoric times, are met with the same hostility, rather than the spirit which animates honest criticism. The aim has been, and is still, not to discover facts, allow their influence and accept their results, but rather to compel them to harmonize with preconceived theories and support given conclusions. Our author, with a reverent, humble spirit approaches his task with the conviction that nothing can better advance the cause of morality and right living than an honest investigation of the subject under consideration. His honesty is apparent; his firmness, boldness, and ability to handle his subject, are no less apparent. He has given the world a book that will do more for the advancement of truth and true religion, than a thousand vague, hailing essays, written in doubt, and simply to please. His conclusions. For sale by Miner, 73 Fifth avenue.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Debate on the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords—The Times Considers the Passage of the Measure Certain—Shore End of the French Cable Submerged, &c., &c.

Debate in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Earl of Kilbory defended the details and disendowment principle of the Irish Church bill. He believed concurrent endowment inexpedient and impossible. The total disestablishment and disendowment was the only measure which could remove the grievances complained of. The Opposition contend that the land and not the church was the real grievance. It was unfair to refuse to remove a grievance because another existed which must hereafter be legislated upon.

The Bishop of Ripon opposed the bill.

The Duke of Cleveland supported it in an amendment could be made.

Lord Redesdale opposed the bill, especially the clause depriving the Irish Bishops of their seats in the House of Lords. Rather than reject them, the Episcopal bench would consent to admit Romish prelates to seats with them.

After further debate the House of Lords, at 1:10 A. M., adjourned without action on the bill.

LONDON, June 18.—The debate in the House of Lords last evening on the Irish Church bill was continued until long after midnight. After Lord Redesdale's speech in opposition, and the Duke of Devonshire's in favor of the measure, the Marquis of Salisbury took the floor and spoke at considerable length. He said while he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, he did not wish to commit himself to all the details of the measure. He strongly objected to the position and attitude of the House of Lords with respect to the nation, and deemed the assertion that the Lords, in assenting to the will of the nation, express subordination to the Commons is false. The object of the second house was to supply the omissions and rectify details of the first. In many cases the House of Commons only represented the nation in theory. In a majority of cases the House of Lords must decide for themselves, but when the House of Commons and the nation are agreed on a given point, the functions of the House of Lords are limited. Modern civilization and responsibility devolves on the nation and on the House. We might fairly accept this decision without abnegation of duty. Opposition to the present opinion of the nation would only delay the inevitable issue, and create a period of disturbance and discontent. He thought the bill under consideration illiberal in many of its details. He believe amendments would be contemptuously disregarded by the House of Commons, as had been intimated. He thought the government of a country could not be carried on for uninterrupted success, but the nation would soon turn against a Minister displaying a domineering spirit. Admitting any amendments in Mr. Gladstone's bill, the House of Commons might consider its own position as compared with its possible position if the bill were rejected. Nothing could be more fatal than such policy. The contest would then be carried on under a disadvantage, and the House of Lords would finally have to give way.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

The Republicans of Snyder county seem not to know that Pennsylvania has *two* Republicans in the United States Senate. At the late convention they expressed their "warmest gratitude" for the "course pursued by General CAMERON," whom they called "Pennsylvania's favorite son," but made no mention of the Hon. JOHN SCOTT. Snyder is near General CAMERON's home.

In view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court limiting the effect of the Legal Tender act, Missouri gives notice that the interest and principal of her State bonds henceforth, commencing in July next, will be paid in coin. In this respect that State takes rank with Massachusetts, whose credit has a high standing in the money markets of the world.

The location of the monument designed to perpetuate the memories of Allegheny county soldiers who fell in the great rebellion, is a matter of much importance, and should command the exercise of the best judgment of the committee to whom this delicate and responsible duty has been assigned. We print this morning a communication on the subject, and think the writer has hit the true principles which should govern the committee in selecting a site. He presents very strong arguments in favor of Seminary Hill; and, until some other site is offered, embracing those considerations to a greater degree, this location seems to address itself with peculiar force to the ladies of the Monumental Association. We have repeatedly said, and are still decidedly of opinion, that the Cemetery should *not* be chosen.

The English people are respectful to Mr. MOTLEY. They manifest their respect for him in his official and individual capacity, but they don't propose to repeat the dinner folly for which they indulged so extensively with Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. No more dinners! no more of that! say they. The truth is, they feel a good deal hurt because of the dinners they threw away on Minister JOHNSON, and nobody feels like hazarding a fresh advance. Nevertheless, the British mind is haunted by a "realizing sense" that it is highly important that the Alabama question should be settled with as little delay as the circumstances will admit of. Mr. JOHNSON's miscarriage rankles in the minds of Englishmen, who will not at once get over the mortification incident to misapplied dinners, their recorded professions towards this country, and great expectations suddenly dashed by the United States Senate—a body for which the average Englishman, with rebel sympathies, entertains but small respect just at present. So Mr. MOTLEY will have to eat his *own* dinners.

THE JUBILEE OF PEACE.

The Boston Peace Jubilee, otherwise concert, in which almost numberless performers participated, has been pronounced "a success." The verdict is re-echoed, and all sorts of people, including the not inconsiderable number who have their own private opinion, good-naturedly acquiesce. The critics, especially such of them as do not like to praise "the Hub," or anything that is of it, either smile doubtingly, suggest something about a great noise, or content themselves with pooh-poohing the whole thing. We suspect that it was an unexampled novelty, totally unlike anything ever attempted before in this country, and as a novelty, with here and there touches of real excellence, the thing was "a success." As something of vaster magnitude by far than anything of the kind within our history, the jubilee doubtless did satisfy a certain craving in the public mind incident to the overflow of trash which has afflicted the musical world for some time back, and it doubtless relieved a kind of longing for something grand, at any rate something not fist or common place. Affairs of this kind are not likely to become common. Other cities will not be in haste to imitate it. New York, which from the start has affected a contempt for the whole thing, would not if she could. It would be honoring Boston too much to let it be known that she felt an inclination—and so Boston is likely to have the credit of being the *only city equal to* such an achievement. No matter what the critics say, or what defects there were actually, the Jubilee, after all, apart from the Peace which, for a name's sake, it was proposed to commemorate, was a grand tribute to Music and Art, wholly elevating in its aspirations, and as such eminently calculated to inspire all who comprehend it with fresh confidence in our countrymen to accomplish whatever they undertake.

A GLANCE SOUTHWARD.

In the three years that followed the surrender of LEE, a policy of extreme lenity towards the people of the rebellious States could have been as little borne by one side as the other. A probationary period, however men may have differed at the time, is now seen to have been the wisest possible statesmanship. Time was requisite that the blood might cool, and people of diverse views arrive at an understanding with each other as to their future political and personal relations. But now it seems as if the disfranchising and disabling and test oath policy was soon to come to an end, and not from any outside pressure upon the Republicans of the South but simply by the working of natural laws, and an appreciation of the expediency of a more liberal policy towards the late rebels for the sake of the general good of the whole community. We are glad of this. Proscription at the South is now the mother of more evil than good. And if by the first of January, universal amnesty, coupled with universal suffrage, shall be the supreme law of the land, the expediency, wisdom, patriotism and liberality of the policy of the Republican party, will have been demonstrated to its most extreme opponents. It was a difficult subject to handle, and if the books of the late war can be closed on a final chapter illustrative of the justice of the people, as exemplified by the suffrage amendment, and of their liberality as manifested forth by universal amnesty, no American, North or South, will have cause to blush for the record.

Looking at the present condition of the South, and the political activity general throughout that section of the Union, one or two facts arrest the attention. The most important is the attitude assumed by what seems to be a large majority of the Republican party of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri and West Virginia in favor of a general enfranchisement, and the abolition of all tests other than acquiescence in and obedience to the laws. In Virginia, there has been a singular political union between some of the most extreme men of hitherto diverse parties, in favor of the new constitution stripped of its obnoxious features. The leaders of the old aristocratic rebel party have united with the most radical of the Republican politicians, on this question, and both sides earnestly support the adoption of the same constitution and the election of the same State officers. All accounts incline us to believe that WALKER, a Republican candidate opposed to disfranchisement and the test oath system, will be chosen Governor of Virginia next month. This political co-operation between original Union men and original rebels to secure a common object, and that object a liberal and conciliatory policy, cannot but have a great moral effect in supposing the bonds uniting the people of the South to the negro-hating Democracy of the North. We commend the comforting reflection to the Bourbon Democracy of Pennsylvania, that the Fifteenth Amendment in all likelihood will be incorporated into the Federal Constitution, so far as the vote of Virginia is concerned, by the aid of such men as ex-Governors LETCHER and SMITH, ex-Congressman MCMULLIN, RONERT OULD and many other noted leaders of the old-time Virginia Democracy.

Nor are the Republicans behind this improved breed of Virginia Democrats, in liberal concessions for the sake of the common good. Perhaps the most suggestive event on that side is the publication of a letter from JAMES W. HUNNICUTT, a candidate for Congress in the Third District. It is needless to say that HUNNICUTT has been one of the most violent and extreme opponents of a liberal policy. But in his letter he declares emphatically against all test oaths or restrictions, and gives reasons as follows:

"*1st* Issues are dead. Secession has proved a failure. The terrible internecine war is ended. The Union is saved. Slavery is forever abolished. All men are free. The colored people are declared citizens and enfranchised by Congressional legislation. These are subjects no longer to be discussed. They are settled facts—dead issues.

"The Conservatives have ceased their opposition to the reconstruction of the States, as proposed by Congress. They have yielded their prejudices to the equal political and civil rights of all men, before the law, regardless of race, caste or color. They pledge themselves to vote for the ratification of a constitution which equally protects all men in all their political, civil, religious, financial and personal rights. They pledge themselves to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which secures to all American citizens the elective franchise.

"This being the case, the necessity for test oaths and disfranchising clauses no longer exists. I shall, therefore, to the utmost of my influence, oppose the retaining of the *iron-clad oath* and the *disfranchising* clauses in the constitution. To retain and enforce them, now that all opposition to the equal political and civil rights of the colored people has ceased, is *absurd, proscriptive, tyrannical, cruel and wicked.*"

In Tennessee the contest turns almost entirely upon the removal of all restrictions in the exercise of the suffrage. SENTER, who is supported by BROWNLOW and ANDY JOHNSON—by bitter rebels and the most intense Union men of war times—has taken bold ground in favor of enfranchisement, while STOKES's position is rather one of non-committalism than any thing else. He favors enfranchisement, but not just now. Some of the newspapers in the STOKES interest strongly advocate the repeal of the proscriptive laws, while all of those supporting SENTER take this ground. Nothing can more surely indicate the drift of public opinion in the State. STOKES was supposed to be strongest in East Tennessee, but the recently published letter of Parson BROWNLOW, in which he comes out bluntly against the continuance of disfranchisement, must be a crushing blow to the opponents of SENTER in that part of the State.

In the other Southern States—West Virginia, Missouri and Texas—the signs are also auspicious of the inauguration of a liberal policy. This concession comes from the Republican party to its most persistent and abusive opponents, and shows a spirit of unselfish patriotism pervading that organization that is without parallel in the history of political parties in the United States. Justice and liberality—universal suffrage and universal amnesty, with the unquestioned supremacy of the civil law—will be accomplished facts before New Years, and the only discord in the grand national jubilee will be the croaks of the Northern Democracy, and their fearful apprehensions of negro supremacy.

The Feeling in England.

Mr. Smalley, the *Tribune* correspondent in London, states that the telegram sent by him to the *Tribune*, a few weeks since, in regard to the unfriendliness of a large majority of the English, France, and Spain, offensive and defensive in respect to the United States was an error, and that he sent no such dispatch. He says: "The private negotiations for an alliance had begun, which is not quite the same thing as saying they had been concluded. The information was based on testimony thoroughly trustworthy, and I seen no cause to doubt that it was substantially true. How far the negotiations have gone, whether they are still going on or whether the suggestion of an alliance, which is said to have been made informally by the French Emperor was seriously considered here, are points not without interest to the public." The London correspondent of the *Tribune* says that no foundation was any ground for the report, and on authority says that "in official quarters has not been heard of until the news came back from New York." The same writer repeats the assertion of Mr. Smalley that there is a powerful party in England which desires a war with the United States, and that its organ is the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette*, in an article on the present relations between England and America, says that a single sentence would serve for the summing up of the present attitude and future policy of England on the Alabama question, "We will pay any fairly awarded damages in the event of American citizens suffering the unintentional negligence of the English Government, but we will do nothing which involves an admission that our Government was conducting its good faith, or that either compensation or apology is due for any insult offered to the American nation. In the maintenance of this language, Englishmen are prepared to go all lengths. They do not want war—for many reasons they would greatly deprecate war, but they deprecate national humiliation more than national suffering, and rather than concede such demands as those lately put forward, they accept war certainly."

THE reaction has set in at the White Pine region. The panic has passed, and the reverse. A little while ago it was the richest mining district in the whole habitable globe, and every one who started for the new mining region was in the direct way of realizing a mere fortune. Now White Pine seems to be in the vocative, and there are few who feel disposed to invest. A San Francisco paper, however, claims that White Pine is doing marvellously well. With only seven mills in operation, running altogether about fifty stamps, an enormous amount of silver is forwarded from White Pine. Heretofore the mills have charged the enormous rate of *fifty* dollars per ton for crushing ore. They have now come down to twenty-five dollars. This reduction will tend to increase the production enough to offset the decrease in price of silver produced, inasmuch as many miners, who have struck paying ore, have suspended operations until the prices of crushing ore should come down.

THERE are in New York, according to a recent report from the Insurance department, 104 joint stock fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $30,042,142, and net assets of $47,482,270; nine mutual companies, with an aggregate capital of $2,464,206. The foreign companies doing business in the State have an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. The mutual fire insurance companies, once very popular in the center of New York, it is reported, are rapidly disappearing, two having commenced winding up in 1868, leaving only nine now in operation. Only two fire insurance companies were established in 1868—a fact in striking contrast with the statistics of 1858, when twenty-three new companies were organized. From this circumstance it is argued that the profits of the business have greatly diminished.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad route is ahead in getting the first car through to the Pacific. The Chicago *Republican* says: "Silver palace car 'G,' of the Woodruff line, is, if no accident happen *en route*, to be the first through car from tide water on the Atlantic to Sacramento, without change. It passed through this city last week, bearing the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means on their way to California, and was ferried over the Missouri at Omaha, on Wednesday. This will be a handsome feather in the cap of the Pennsylvania route, and suggest to the people beyond the mountains the style of railroad luxury and safety that has stood the Pennsylvania company in such excellent stead, and brought it into such high favor with the traveling public."

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical* seems to think that the Gubernatorial question, in the ensuing Republican State Convention, is not decided by any classification delegates yet made. This writer repeats the intimation that instructions this year will not in all cases bind delegates. He says:

"The organization of the Convention will settle the question whether there will be any opposition at all to Geary. The test will be made on the President, and I have no doubt that if the friends of Mr. Geary men are successful in the organization, a concentration upon Kelly will be made to defeat him on the 1st ballot in the Convention. To retain and enforce them, now that all opposition to the equal political and civil rights of the colored people has ceased, is *absurd, proscriptive, tyrannical, cruel and wicked.*"

LEAGUE ISLAND was selected as a Naval Depot after the most urgent solicitations and patriotic professions of Philadelphia. But the selection having been made, the board of naval officers selected to investigate the affairs of the different navy yards, represent that many citizens manifest a grasping disposition calculated to retard the realization of the objects for which it was made. In view of this spirit, the *Press* says:

How long must our city be made the subject of a burlesque by men blind to their own and every municipal interest? The site of the island has many advantages. It does seem as if individual selfishness were bound to check all public spirit and local pride. Let us resolve to absolve ourselves from the charge of the Naval Board.

THE Boston *Advertiser* maintains that the New York merchants have not enough to gain to warrant them by handing his goods at the port of New York, on account of the wretched piers, the army of thieves and the delay and expense attending to handling goods in that "magnificent Babel." But would not goods reshipped from Boston have to be handled after all in New York, and what would be the difference whether from Boston or Liverpool?

AN international periodical is about to be established in London under the patronage of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of Prussia, to be devoted to the interchange of ideas among European women, for the promotion of feminine education in the higher branches, and for the extension of the public employment of female talent. Women are now admitted to the Russian Universities, and in France they have been for a long time employed in the Postal and other Government departments.

THE Scranton *Republican* is under the impression that there are delegates instructed for Geary who will not obey their instructions. For instance, the following:

Information here as to Beaver county is that the delegates, though chosen originally in the Geary interest, have since been instructed or have determined to act in the Convention as the good of their section may seem to require. Col. Quay is not our authority.

A COMPANY of attached personal friends accompanied Gov. Curtin down the New York Bay on his departure for Russia, on Thursday, having followed him, as Col. Mann said, to postpone to as late a moment as possible the dread word "farewell."

THE *Alta California* states that the coal deposits of Wyoming Territory extend for nearly three hundred miles along the Union Pacific Railroad, from Carbon to Evanstown Station. Six mines are now open, and the locomotives are using the coal, which contains, by analysis, fifty per cent. of carbon, twelve of water in combination, and twenty-eight of inflammable gases. It is known by the name of anthracite. The principal mines are at Carbon, six hundred and fifty miles west of Omaha, and extensive shafts and drifts have been run since August, 1868. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred miners are at work, earning from $7 to $12 a day, in currency. At Black Buttes and Point of Rocks Stations, also, there are extensive mines.

OBITUARY.

Henry J. Raymond.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, at his residence in New York city, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Henry Jarvis Raymond was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, January 24th, 1820, his father being a small farmer. While quite young he entered the academy of Lima, and in the winter of 1835-6 taught a district school. In 1840 he graduated at the University of Vermont, and immediately thereafter spent a year in the study of the law in New York city, maintaining himself by teaching the classics in a young ladies' seminary, and by contributions to the *New Yorker*, a literary journal. In April, 1841, when the New York *Tribune* was established, Mr. Raymond became connected with it as assistant editor, and distinguished himself by extraordinary success as a journalist. Although not a professional reporter, he often served that duty, but little practiced, his qualifications were most remarkable. His versatility was such that he did not confine himself to any department of journalism, but was competent to apply himself to all. His labors on the *Tribune* were prodigious, and his work was characterized for its excellence no less than its amount. No other journalist of the metropolis was equal to the performance of a similar amount of labor, and Mr. Greeley, in his "Recollections of a Busy Life," speaking of the establishment of the *Tribune*, says:

"On the intellectual side my venture was not so such as it seemed. My own fifteen years' devotion to newspaper-making, in all its grades, was worth more than will be generally supposed; and I had already secured a first assistant in Mr. Henry J. Raymond, who—having for two years, while in college at Burlington, Vt., been a valuable contributor to the literary side of *The New Yorker*—had hied to the city directly upon graduating, late in 1840, and gladly accepted my offer to hire him at eight dollars per week until he could do better. Soon after I got on hand to fill the *Tribune* was started; then I had enough, and I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so signal and such versatile ability in journalism as he did. Abler and stronger men I have met; a cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist I never saw. He remained with me nearly eight years, if my memory serves, and is the only assistant with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected long to endure. His salary was of course gradually increased from time to time; but his services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on the *Tribune*."

From 1843 till 1851, Mr. Raymond was employed on the editorial staff of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which position he relinquished in consequence of a political disagreement with the proprietor, Mr. Webb. During his connection with the latter paper, he had a prolonged controversy with Mr. Greeley upon the principles of socialism, which attracted much attention at the time. In 1849 Mr. Raymond was elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket; and in 1850 he was re-elected and chosen speaker. While in the Assembly he became prominent as a debater and practical legislator. He subsequently made a trip to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and soon after his return started the New York *Daily Times*, the first number being issued September 18th, 1851. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, and distinguished himself by his address in opposition of Northern sentiment, in the face of a very violent and stormy opposition. In 1854 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York, and in 1857 declined being a candidate for Governor. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, and drew up the "Address to the People" promulgated at the first National Convention held in Pittsburgh, in February, 1856. He warmly supported, both on the stump and in his paper, the nomination of Mr. Fremont, and four years later was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln. His subsequent election to Congress, and his efforts in support of the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, are within the recollection of all.

Mr. Raymond was a man of small stature, but compactly and well built. The mental qualities largely predominated, and his inessant labors doubtless tended to break down his physical organization and hasten his death. There are numerous instances tending to illustrate his extraordinary sensitiveness for labor as a journalist. When Mr. Webster delivered his great Saratoga speech, in the fall of 1844, Mr. Raymond was present as a reporter, and took notes in Webster's style from which he wrote out, during the ensuing night, with great accuracy and in the chaste and forcible language of the speaker, a report filling ten columns of the *Tribune*. So much labor and compensation or apology is due for any insult offered to the American nation. In the maintenance of this language, Englishmen are prepared to go all lengths. They do not want war—for many reasons they would greatly deprecate war, but they deprecate national humiliation more than national suffering, and rather than concede such demands as those lately put forward, they accept war certainly."

THE reaction has set in at the White Pine region. The panic has passed, and the reverse. A little while ago it was the richest mining district in the whole habitable globe, and every one who started for the new mining region was in the direct way of realizing a mere fortune. Now White Pine seems to be in the vocative, and there are few who feel disposed to invest. A San Francisco paper, however, claims that White Pine is doing marvellously well. With only seven mills in operation, running altogether about fifty stamps, an enormous amount of silver is forwarded from White Pine. Heretofore the mills have charged the enormous rate of *fifty* dollars per ton for crushing ore. They have now come down to twenty-five dollars. This reduction will tend to increase the production enough to offset the decrease in price of silver produced, inasmuch as many miners, who have 'struck paying ore,' have suspended operations until the prices of crushing ore should come down.

THERE are in New York, according to a recent report from the Insurance department, 104 joint stock fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of $30,042,142, and net assets of $47,482,270; nine mutual companies, with an aggregate capital of $2,464,206. The foreign companies doing business in the State have an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. The mutual fire insurance companies, once very popular in the center of New York, it is reported, are rapidly disappearing, two having commenced winding up in 1868, leaving only nine now in operation. Only two fire insurance companies were established in 1868—a fact in striking contrast with the statistics of 1858, when twenty-three new companies were organized. From this circumstance it is argued that the profits of the business have greatly diminished.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad route is ahead in getting the first car through to the Pacific. The Chicago *Republican* says: "Silver palace car 'G,' of the Woodruff line, is, if no accident happen *en route*, to be the first through car from tide water on the Atlantic to Sacramento, without change. It passed through this city last week, bearing the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means on their way to California, and was ferried over the Missouri at Omaha, on Wednesday. This will be a handsome feather in the cap of the Pennsylvania route, and suggest to the people beyond the mountains the style of railroad luxury and safety that has stood the Pennsylvania company in such excellent stead, and brought it into such high favor with the traveling public."

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical* seems to think that the Gubernatorial question, in the ensuing Republican State Convention, is not decided by any classification delegates yet made. This writer repeats the intimation that instructions this year will not in all cases bind delegates. He says:

"The organization of the Convention will settle the question whether there will be any opposition at all to Geary. The test will be made on the President, and I have no doubt that if the friends of Mr. Geary men are successful in the organization, a concentration upon Kelly will be made to defeat him on the 1st ballot in the Convention. To retain and enforce them, now that all opposition to the equal political and civil rights of the colored people has ceased, is *absurd, proscriptive, tyrannical, cruel and wicked.*"

LEAGUE ISLAND was selected as a Naval Depot after the most urgent solicitations and patriotic professions of Philadelphia. But the selection having been made, the board of naval officers selected to investigate the affairs of the different navy yards, represent that many citizens manifest a grasping disposition calculated to retard the realization of the objects for which it was made. In view of this spirit, the *Press* says:

How long must our city be made the subject of a burlesque by men blind to their own and every municipal interest? The site of the island has many advantages. It does seem as if individual selfishness were bound to check all public spirit and local pride. Let us resolve to absolve ourselves from the charge of the Naval Board.

THE Boston *Advertiser* maintains that the New York merchants have not enough to gain to warrant them by handing his goods at the port of New York, on account of the wretched piers, the army of thieves and the delay and expense attending to handling goods in that "magnificent Babel." But would not goods reshipped from Boston have to be handled after all in New York, and what would be the difference whether from Boston or Liverpool?

AN international periodical is about to be established in London under the patronage of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of Prussia, to be devoted to the interchange of ideas among European women, for the promotion of feminine education in the higher branches, and for the extension of the public employment of female talent. Women are now admitted to the Russian Universities, and in France they have been for a long time employed in the Postal and other Government departments.

THE Scranton *Republican* is under the impression that there are delegates instructed for Geary who will not obey their instructions. For instance, the following:

Information here as to Beaver county is that the delegates, though chosen originally in the Geary interest, have since been instructed or have determined to act in the Convention as the good of their section may seem to require. Col. Quay is not our authority.

A COMPANY of attached personal friends accompanied Gov. Curtin down the New York Bay on his departure for Russia, on Thursday, having followed him, as Col. Mann said, to postpone to as late a moment as possible the dread word "farewell."

THE *Alta California* states that the coal deposits of Wyoming Territory extend for nearly three hundred miles along the Union Pacific Railroad, from Carbon to Evanstown Station. Six mines are now open, and the locomotives are using the coal, which contains, by analysis, fifty per cent. of carbon, twelve of water in combination, and twenty-eight of inflammable gases. It is known by the name of anthracite. The principal mines are at Carbon, six hundred and fifty miles west of Omaha, and extensive shafts and drifts have been run since August, 1868. From two hundred and fifty to three hundred miners are at work, earning from $7 to $12 a day, in currency. At Black Buttes and Point of Rocks Stations, also, there are extensive mines.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Where Should it be Located?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We see by your paper that definite action in regard to the selection of a site for the proposed Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument, is likely to be taken soon. We hope the ladies having this matter in charge will make a thorough canvass of the merits of the various sites suggested, before deciding.

We think the governing points in the selection of a site should be—

1st. A conspicuous and commanding spot.

2d. A point where the character of the surroundings are such as to make the locality attractive in itself; or a place of public interest.

3d. A point most accessible to the largest number of citizens, and free to all.

The move to perpetuate the memories of our soldiers by the erection of a monument has been literally responded to by our citizens, what we want now is to put the testimonial proposed in an enduring shape, and in a location that will give it the prominence it deserves.

The sites offered in Allegheny City possess advantages over any other yet suggested. They meet all the conditions named as requisite, and present other features not to be attainable elsewhere. The location on the East Commons, at the intersection of Ohio street, is well adapted for such a purpose. It is both central and commanding, having an elevation of about ninety feet above the river, with unobstructed sloping away in all directions, and with broad streets approaching it on all sides. The monument would stand upon the line of the principal avenue, running east and west, eighty feet in width, and in the center of the East Common plot 2,000 feet in length, and 400 feet in width. This open ground lying in the direction of the proposed Court House and street and only a short distance from that street, giving a clear view of the whole north face of Pittsburgh, in the immediate vicinity of the site you would have the best ground, the good buildings and pleasant views. Similar situations are selected in other cities for their public monuments. Washington City has its Washington Monument at the head of Pennsylvania avenue. The Battle and Washington Monuments of Baltimore stand on the principal streets; the Washington Monument, New York, at the head of Broadway, and the Lincoln Monument, of Brooklyn, at the head of Flatbush avenue.

The Seminary Hill location needs no recommendation; it is an object of public interest in itself as a monument of a peculiar geological formation. This mound, or more properly eddy hill, stands completely isolated, two hundred feet high, and in the center of one of the two cities. From its summit the whole city and surroundings is brought in view. Looking down, and almost under its base, you have on one side the three rivers, on the opposite the park grounds and shady avenues; on the front, mills and manufactories, and to the rear, private residences. This hill, from its regularity of form and boldness of outline, springing almost vertically from a level plain, gives the appearance of an artificial mound, and if capped with a monument of suitable proportions would make that monument an imposing and striking object, and give an effect that could not be obtained by any ordinary monument ten times the cost. The monument, if placed here, could be seen from all the public buildings, from the principal hotels, and from every railroad entering the city.

The improvement of this hill with the commons will give additional attraction to the place and, secure for the monument that care and attention necessary for its preservation.

We think no local prejudice or selfish pride should interfere with the proper location of this monument. The two cities are one in interest and must be one in name eventually. The North side will be the place of residence for the bulk of the population, and the South side the place of business. We think if either of these sites would be the proper place with consultation, they are still so without it. All we ask for the monument is the most eligible location, be it Allegheny, Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

Another reason for urging its location on that side would be to have it in or near the public grounds. The only open space available for park purposes, near the center of population, is the Allegheny Commons. These grounds are rapidly being transformed and beautified, the people there have taken the liveliest interest in this branch of improvement, and have incurred upon themselves the debt of embellishing these grounds to be used and enjoyed for all time by the city at large. Pittsburgh was not asked to pay any part of the expense of this improvement, neither was it proposed they should.

In view of these facts, it seems to us the location that is first referred to Allegheny, especially as it possesses materially superior attractions over any other place, and still further that these grounds are to be improved and beautified for public use. If we are to have a public park or garden; it is the appropriate place for our public monuments.

The Public Garden of Boston, of only three-fourths the area and size of the West Common, boasts of three monuments—the Everett, Ether and Washington—and of innumerable other works of art. The public monuments of the old cities are placed either in their public squares, on their principal avenues, or in their parks—never in their cemeteries.

The monument we propose to erect is for the future. We want it to stand where it will show to the best advantage twenty years hence, and would have it, if possible, as conspicuous as the Brock Monument on Queenstown Heights or the Bunker Hill Monument at Boston.

CITIZEN.

STATE NEWS.

The larger boys of the Philadelphia High School are organizing a military company to be attached to the Light Guard of that city.

The Boston papers announce the death of a man aged ninety-five years, and who was for over seventy years a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company has made an assessment of three per cent. on their premium notes, to meet the losses for the year ending May 1, 1869. The amount of losses paid by the Company during the last year was $100,981 62.

A session of County, City and Borough Superintendents will be held in the city of Harrisburg, commencing on Tuesday, July 13th, inst.

The Treasurer of the Erie County Medical Association is in a dilemma, the like of which is without precedent. He has in his hands $300 surplus received by citizens for the entertainment of guests, last week, and the amount is to be divided and given back, *pro rata*, to the donors.

Peter Herdic, Esq., contemplates the erection of an extensive establishment in Williamsport for the manufacture of nails.

At the late meeting of the State Dental Society, in Harrisburg, Dr. J. L. Sesserott, of Chambersburg, was appointed one of the essayists for the next meeting of the Society, at Pittsburgh, on the 3d Tuesday of June, 1870.

J. Knebb & Co., of the Reading *Journal*, have bought the Reading *Daily Times*, and will remove the material to their office. The name of The *Times* will hereafter be run in good style, as the corps of editors will be multiplied and great improvements will be made in the general make-up of the paper.

The State Medical Society, recently in session at Erie, adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the second Wednesday in June, 1870. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. M. Wherry, of Pittsburgh; Secretary, Dr. Edward P. Findley, Second—W. H. Pancoast, Third—O. P. James, Fourth—A. M. Pollock; Executive Committee, Dr. J. A. H. Fish; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Lawrence Turnbull; Permanent Secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson; Treasurer, Wm. Mayburry.

The brakemen on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway struck on Monday for higher wages. The company refused, and the strikers removed the coupling pins from three hundred cars in the yard at Meadville, and threw them into Bryan's pond. The men then left the superintendent of the line, issued an order to "run no more trains," and forbidding them participating in the strike, and forbidding their employment on the road at any future time.

The coal miners in the Lehigh and Lackawanna valleys remained work, and so far as they are concerned the strike is ended.

The raising of the statue of Victory to position on the Mexican Monument at Harrisburg has been delayed by the breaking down of the derrick. A great many persons gather around the monument every day with the hope that the box will be opened and a sight at the goddess may be granted, but all are disappointed.

The trustees of Washington and Jefferson College have decided to go on and complete the consolidation under the amended charter by taking all the departments to Washington at the beginning of the session. To this end a great Professors' chairs have been rearranged with a view to the most thorough and systematic course of instruction. We understand that they hope to be able to choose a President at their next meeting, which takes place during the ensuing Commencement week in August.

All the members of the town Council of the borough of Ashland, Schuylkill county, were arrested and put under bonds on Saturday last for failing to comply with an order of the court relating to the opening of a road.

A fine body of mineral paint has been discovered recently on the premises of Dr. E. B. Heckel, on the ridge, in East Vincent, Chester county. The article has been tested by manufacturers and dealers in Philadelphia, and is pronounced as good, if not superior to any paint of the kind now in use.

Mrs. Ogden, now in jail at Sunbury, charged with poisoning the Fowler family at that place, causing the death of the mother and a daughter, had a hearing before Judge Jordan a few days ago, and was remanded to prison.

Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, on Thursday last, dismissed Chief of Police Jones, and appointed Lieutenant Brurein Chief of Police *ad interim*. The cause of the removal was the refusal on the part of the Chief to pay over the whole amount of the reward offered for the arrest of an escaped prisoner from Bucks county.

A few days since Rebecca Gillen, a resident of Harrisburg, forgot her matrimonial obligations to her legal lord, and eloped with one Andrew Grove, a cigar maker by trade, and a single man. She told her husband she was going to Middletown to see some of her friends, but instead of going to that place she and Grove proceeded to Norristown, and from there to Trenton, N. J., where they were arrested. They were committed to prison, and will be taken to Norristown for trial, on charges preferred against them.

The continued illness of the Czar Alexander of Russia, about which, strange to say, we have as yet heard but little in this country, causes much uneasiness in the empire. Since Alexander's accession he escaped death at Paris in 1867, his people have been in a constant tremor of fear lest the fates should suddenly deprive them of the responsible existence. A few weeks since, the emperor, while crossing a bridge in St. Petersburg in an open carriage, was dashed violently upon the stones of the bridge by the sudden leap over the parapet of the frightened horses. It is feared that he suffered some internal injury, as his long sickness has no apparent outward cause. It is reported that, if he gets well enough to travel in a few weeks, he intends to spend the summer at a German watering place. His death at the present time would create quite a sensation in Europe; and in some respects, seriously embarrass the present Russian policy.

THE CURTIN BANQUET.

Honors to Ex-Governor Curtin—A Great Demonstration in Philadelphia—Speech of Hon. John Scott, United States Senator.

The demonstration in honor of ex-Governor Curtin at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, was one of the most imposing testimonials with which the citizens of Pennsylvania have ever honored a cherished son. Letters were read from General Grant, Secretaries Fish and Cox, Governor Geary, and hosts of other men distinguished in public life. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, said a great deal in a few words, in a letter pleading imperative duties elsewhere:

"The country remembers with gratitude, and will not soon forget, his eminent services as one of the famous Governors of 1861 to 1865, and how efficiently energetic and inspiring was his conduct throughout our great trial. The people know that threatening was the attitude and the need of such Governors to the life of the Republic. I ask the privilege of uniting with you all in wishing health, prosperity and long life to Andrew G. Curtin, the patriotic Governor to whom in her extremity the nation looked for aid from Pennsylvania, and never in vain."

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCOTT.

Hon. John Scott responded to the sentiment in honor of "the President of the United States," in a speech which was listened to with great attention, and received with great applause. We give his speech in full:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The response which you hearts have already given to the sentiment, "the President of the United States," admonishes me that any reply I can give in words will be weak indeed in comparison with that which is given by the heart of the American people.

Associating, as we all go, the incumbent with the office to which this sentiment is offered, the admonition comes to me positively that few words will be appropriate in responding to it. I'd these few be prompted by the scene, the circumstances, and the sentiment.

We are assembled in the city and State founded by Penn, the great model for many surrounded by citizens of that Commonwealth, coming from the counties which stretch from the lake to the Delaware, and representing all branches of industry, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, the arts, learning, the railroads and canals which traverse our valleys and climb our mountains, and carrying the products of farm and forest, and mine and forge, all are here present by their representatives, in honor of a citizen who stood for six of the most perilous and eventful years of our history at the helm of our State government, and to whom now goes abroad the representative of the nation at one of the most powerful Courts of Europe. Thus assembled we receive with enthusiasm the toast, "The President of the United States."

May I not, under these circumstances, advert for a moment to how nearly the principles of Penn find their realization in the existing state of things under this President, and how nearly the man of peace and the leader of armies unites in expressing the same devotion to popular government?

William Penn, claiming liberty of conscience to worship God, was drawn by natural sympathy to Algernon Sidney, the advocate of republicanism. That Governor found it in his conscience not only to go to the hustings, but to advocate his friend's election to Parliament. The ejection of the republican from his seat by royal influence sent the Quaker to America, coming as he said, "to bear witness to the world that there is in human nature virtue sufficient for self-government. He came, subscribing "that every man should have liberty of conscience and a fair share of political power;" that "every Christian man, twenty one years, unstained by crime, should be eligible to elect and be elected a member of the Colonial Parliament."

Fixing no unbending details, he established a frame of government essentially democratic in its laws, and left time and events to make it harmonize with the popular will.

Is it not a coincidence that assembled as we are to-night in the Commonwealth this founded, after the lapse of almost two centuries since the expression of these sentiments, and in honor of an ex-Governor of the State, the President of the United States, although a man of few words, is one who has uttered these words: "New political issues not unforeseen are constantly arising, the views of the people on all subjects are constantly changing, and a freely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people? I have always respected that will, and always shall."

And when assuming the duties of his high office he again said, "I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people." The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the States are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and a certain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

The will of the people expressed by impartial suffrage was the fundamental principle of the government proposed by Penn. It prescribes the policy of the Government to be administered to-day by the President of the United States.

If the President, what further need I say? If mine were the disposition to offer, it is not in his refined taste to indulge in the high strain of eulogy that is the guarantee of the success of his policy, both at home and abroad. There are landmarks of the war all but as high as the mountains alike of the nation's honor and the nation's debt. This, coupled with an unyielding determination that the country shall be honestly assessed, collected, and paid into the Treasury, and all this together in which Pennsylvania will surely enact and which a sound national policy requires to encourage our industry, will, as the able executive periods of his administration elapse, just as certainly reduce the annual interest on our debt and the increase of national prosperity, as his victories in the field marked the close of the treason of secession and the triumph of the government of the people.

And this man of the people is a safe custodian of the nation's honor in her relations with other governments. His quiet but firm command the confidence of the American people, and their confidence is more to be valued than their admiration. The prowess and glory of the chieftain, the brilliancy of genius, the learning of the scholar, the eloquence of the orator, the wisdom of the statesman, if all combined in one person, would not themselves receive that unwavering trust which the whole people of to-day repose in their honest and resolute purpose of an honest man.

And to such leaders is committed the guidance of our public affairs. Do we distrust the result of the feeling manifest in England over the questions which to-day exist, and which recent events have brought prominently before the world? Wherefore this lack of confidence? Is it because we have rejected the Johnson-Clarendon treaty—a treaty simply providing for the adjustment of the claims of Englishmen against the United States, and of citizens of the United States against England? Have British subjects claims to enforce while their governmental purposes, to make we have not? Nobody dreams of that. Has Mr. Somner said, did the Senate say, has the administration said, does it say, that the United States government proposes to make war upon Great Britain to enforce the claims of our citizens, or the

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1869.

The temper of the local money market was less stringent to-day, and first-class borrowers were more liberally supplied both at bank and on the open market. Indeed the apparent closeness which has seemed to prevail for the past fortnight, is mainly due to a strictly conservative course of our banks. There is no real scarcity of loanable means commensurate with the legitimate wants of the community, when the offerings are of undoubtedly solid character.

—Local stocks are dull on account of the scarcity of money. Allegheny Valley bonds are selling at about 86½. Some lots are offered at 87¾, but we hear of no sales at the latter figure. Columbia oil stock is quiet at about 20 bid for the stock. Small lots of Western Pennsylvania oil stock are selling at about 8. The next dividend on this stock will be about 20 or 25 cents per share. Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance stock is firm at about 28 bid for the stock.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Thursday afternoon says: The money market continues stringent, although rates on call loans are lower than the highest of yesterday. Up to the time of writing borrowers have paid on pledge of railway collateral from seven per cent. gold to 1-16 of one per cent. per day "flat," the latter being equivalent to about *twenty-two cent. a half* per cent. per annum. The rates on Government bonds have ranged from seven per cent. currency to that rate with a commission of 1-32 of one per cent. per day additional, equivalent to about *eighteen* per cent. per annum. At the Stock Exchange there is also a difference of ⅛ of one per cent. between "cash" and "regular" sales, that is, stocks which are carried until to-morrow command an ⅛ more than those deliverable to-day. As yet the Secretary of the Treasury has given no intimation to the Treasury officials in this city that he intends to change his policy as to gold sales and bond purchases, further than to direct the Assistant Treasurer to purchase $620,000 5-20 bonds in addition to the usual amount one week during the present month. This the Assistant Treasurer has determined to do next Wednesday when he will buy $1,620,000. We understand the Secretary's purpose in this matter is simply to bring up the bond purchases to the amount required by the Sinking Fund act, of February 25, 1862. He has already bought $6,000,000, and purchases of $2,620,000 more are necessary to make the amount retired equivalent to one per cent. of the entire debt for the past four months—or during his administration. Consequently, no unnecessary paper is checked by the monetary stringency. The supply of paper in the market is not large, but even the small amount *offering* is unsalable at the recent rates. The nominal quotation for prime commercial is, to-day, 9 per cent. to ten per cent.

—United States bonds are quiet but strong, considering all the circumstances of the market. The steadiness of bonds at London, and the additional purchases Five-twenties by the Government on Wednesday next, have an reassuring effect on holders and few parties are offering. On the other hand there is a pressure in money as a tendency to discourage holding.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, $'s	121	121¼	121¼
1862 5-20's	122½	122	122
1864 5-20's	117	117	117¼
1865 5-20's, old	118¾	118¾	118¾
1865 5-20's, new	119	119¼	119¼
1867 5-20's	119¼	119¼	119¼
1868	119	119	119
10-40's	108½	108¾	108¾
Gold	137¾	137¾	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 18.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138	137½	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	121¾	121	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122½	122	½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	118¾	118¾	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¼	119	...

—Gold is lower to-day, opening at 138 and closing at 137¾. Reports in New York still favor the assumption that the "bulls" are unloading, and that the advance late in the day was merely made to have a better market for selling. So far as we can observe, the bulls have been buying long sellers' options and selling cash gold to avoid the heavy shaves attendant upon a tight money market. This, although it temporarily makes gold "heavy," does not lessen the stock owned by the "bulls," and it throws the weight upon the "bears," and leaves the power in the hands of the former to put the screws on wherever they choose. The same kind of an operation is often made at the stock board during a money pinch, and large holders are compelled to throw some of their shares overboard the "bear" and buy them back, buyer thirty or sixty days. This is called "turning their stocks," and by no means lessens their power over the market. Just at present there is much "bear" strength up and down to put it down, and we therefore reason that an advance is more likely than a decline.

—The unsettled feeling in the stock market shows no abatement. The outside operators are demoralized and are easily frightened into the belief ("long," or "short") by anything if "short." The condition of the money market has impaired confidence, and there is little chance for any steadiness in the market until there is a stoppage of the present heavy withdrawals of currency into the Treasury.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 18, 1869.	10 A M	10 45 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 P M	2 15 P M	4 P M
New York Central	187	187¼	187	187¼	186		
Hudson River		150¾		150¾			
Harlem		145¾		145			
Reading	96	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		
Michigan Central		132		132			
Michigan Southern	104	104	104	104¼	103½		
Illinois Central		143		143			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾	87	86¾	87	86¾		
Fort Wayne	152¾	152¾	152¾	153¼	153		
Chicago and Northwestern	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	84¾		
Do preferred		95¾	95¾	95¾	94¾		
Cleveland and Toledo		117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾		
Rock Island		107¾		107¾			
Toledo and Wabash		70¾		70¾			
Toledo and Wabash, pref		80		80			
Chicago and Alton		154		154			
St. Paul		73¾		73¾	73¾		
St. Paul, preferred		84¾		84¾	83¾		
Ohio and Mississippi		29¾		29¾			
Pacific Mail		89¾		89¾			
Western Union Telegraph		39¾		39¾	40¼		
Adams Express		59¾		59¾	59¾		
Merchants' Union Express		15¾		15	15		
American M. U. Express		40		40¼	40		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		69¾		69¾			
United States Express		69¼		69	69¾		
Gold	137	137¾	137¾	137¾			

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187¾	186	...	1¾
Hudson River	150¾	150¾	...	...
Harlem	145	145	...	...
Reading	97¾	97	...	¾
Mich. Central	...	132	...	...
Mich Southern	103¾	103¾	...	...
Illinois Central	143	143	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	86¾	86¾	...	...
Fort Wayne	152	153	1	...
Chicago and North.	85¾	84¾	...	1¾
do preferred	95¾	94¾	...	1
Cleve and Toledo	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	70¾	70¾	¼	...
do preferred	80¼	80	...	¼
Chicago and Alton	158	154	...	4
St. Paul	74	73¾	...	1¼
do preferred	84¾	83¾	...	1
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	89¾	89¾	¼	...
Western U. Tel	40¼	40¼	...	...
Adams Express	60	59¾	...	¼
Merch U. Ex	41¼	40	...	1
American M. U. Ex	40¾	40	...	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	70¼	69¾	...	¼
United States Ex	69¾	69¾	...	...

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Iron and Nail Market.

The iron and nail market continues dull with unchanged prices.

A number of the mills are stopped for repairs, also it is probable that the production of iron iron and nails during the next sixty days will be reduced fully one-half by the stoppage of the mills during the heated term. Stocks are light. The general selling rates are given in another column.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1869. }

Trade generally continues fair for the season, and but little change to note in prices since our last report.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Nearly out of season and but little demand. Prices are entirely nominal. Choice command $6@7 50 ₱ bbl, and common to good $3 50@5 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and nominally 80c@$1 ₱ gal for prime to extra.

BEANS—Dull at $1 75@2 50 for good to extra small white.

BUTTER—Choice table butter readily commands 28@30c ₱ ₱, with scarce improvement to note in receipts. Common qualities are plenty and dull and nominal in prices, ranging from 12c to 25c ₱ ₱, as to quality.

EGGS—Sales at 18@19c ₱ doz.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 50 and No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—Market dull at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 25@1 50.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market very firm but quiet. We quote shoulders at 11½@11½c; rib sides, 17½@17½c; clear sides, 18½@18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 20@c; plain hams 17½@18c; canvassed dried beef 21c; canvassed breakfast bacon 20@c. Lard in tierces 15c; lard half bbls 16c, and lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $33 50.

ONIONS—We quote Hamburg at 17½@17½c; Ohio Factory 18@18½c, and New York Goshen at 20½@21c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull; sales of peaches at 13@13½c for quarters; 15@15½c for mixed, and 17@18c for halves. Dried apples are scarce and in demand at 13@c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Duluth prices are: ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 00, shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 80; screenings, $1 00; and for sweepings $2 00.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—No regular price. Choice peachblows nominally from store about 40c. New potatoes quoted at $2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85 for $1 lots; $2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to lot of rosin kept.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@80c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@25 ₱ ton, as to quality.

FLOUR.—From store there seems to be no regular established price, each particular brand having its own figure. There is a moderate demand. We quote from store nominally good in bbls at $7 50@8 50; choice spring in bbls $8 50@9 75, and in sacks $8 25@8 50; winter wheat in bbls $7 00, and in sacks $6 75. The Pearl Mill prices for fresh ground flours are as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green No. 1, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $7 30, and in sacks $7 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 30. The city Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours $6 00.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl of 4 bushels, $3 75, and in sacks of 196 lbs, $3 50@c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market rules very dull and prices irregular. Red winter wheat is weak at $1 25. A few sales of oats from store at first hands were made at 65@66c per bushel and from secondary sales at 70@75c per bushel. On the track ear corn sells at 70@72c, as to quality, and from store at 75@78c. Rye is dull and weak at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel. Barley is quite nominally about $1 50 for choice No. 1 spring. Buckwheat of a choice quality commands $2 50 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote Bourbon and Rye at $2 10@2 15 ₱ gal for prime to extra. Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10@1 15 ₱ gal for prime to extra, and Canal at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1869. }

The market for both Crude and Refined was very quiet, and but few sales are reported. Crude seems off and weak. Early deliveries of refined are weak, but somewhat firmer for future deliveries. The following are the sales reported:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls, S O from July 1st to Sept. 30th.....14½c
5,000 bbls, "p nal," $1,000 cash, all year.....14½c
1,000 bbls, July.....14½c
2,000 bbls, August to December, S O.....14c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, June.....30½c
500 bbls, June.....30½c
1,500 bbls, 500 each July, August and September at.....33½c

DISPATCHES.

The following dispatches were received at the telegraph office on Duquesne Way up to o'clock last evening:

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 18,—Last night's closing—Crude in bulk dull and nominal at 14c; crude in barrels nothing doing. Refined rather more doing, but decidedly lower; 30½c for standard white.

NEW YORK, June 18, 11:45 A. M.—Market dull and prices nominal at 14@14½c.

OIL CITY, June 18, 12:59 P. M.—Oil business is wholly superceded by the races. Market nominally $6. Nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, June 18, 12:30 P. M.—Several sales at $5 for heading about the usual amount one week during the present month. This the Assistant Treasurer has determined to do next Wednesday when he will buy $1,620,000. We understand the Secretary's purpose in this matter is simply to bring up the bond purchases to the amount required by the Sinking Fund act, of February 25, 1862. He has already bought $6,000,000, and purchases of $2,620,000 more are necessary to make the amount retired equivalent to one per cent. of the entire debt for the past four months—or during his administration. Consequently, no unnecessary paper is checked by the monetary stringency. The supply of paper in the market is not large, but even the small amount *offering* is unsalable at the recent rates. The nominal quotation for prime commercial is, to-day, 9 per cent. to ten ₱ cent.

—United States bonds are quiet but strong, considering all the circumstances of the market. The steadiness of bonds at London, and the additional purchases Five-twenties by the Government on Wednesday next, have an reassuring effect on holders and few parties are offering. On the other hand there is a pressure in money as a tendency to discourage holding.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, $'s	121	121¼	121¼
1862 5-20's	122½	122	122
1864 5-20's	117	117	117¼
1865 5-20's, old	118¾	118¾	118¾
1865 5-20's, new	119	119¼	119¼
1867 5-20's	119¼	119¼	119¼
1868	119	119	119
10-40's	108½	108¾	108¾
Gold	137¾	137¾	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	June 18.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	138	137½	...
U. S. 6s, 1881	121¾	121	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122½	122	½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	117	...	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	118¾	118¾	...
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	119¼	119¼	...
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	119¼	119	...

—Gold is lower to-day, opening at 138 and closing at 137¾. Reports in New York still favor the assumption that the "bulls" are unloading, and that the advance late in the day was merely made to have a better market for selling. So far as we can observe, the bulls have been buying long sellers' options and selling cash gold to avoid the heavy shaves attendant upon a tight money market. This, although it temporarily makes gold "heavy," does not lessen the stock owned by the "bulls," and it throws the weight upon the "bears," and leaves the power in the hands of the former to put the screws on wherever they choose. The same kind of an operation is often made at the stock board during a money pinch, and large holders are compelled to throw some of their shares overboard the "bear" and buy them back, buyer thirty or sixty days. This is called "turning their stocks," and by no means lessens their power over the market. Just at present there is much "bear" strength up and down to put it down, and we therefore reason that an advance is more likely than a decline.

—The unsettled feeling in the stock market shows no abatement. The outside operators are demoralized and are easily frightened into the belief ("long," or "short") by anything if "short." The condition of the money market has impaired confidence, and there is little chance for any steadiness in the market until there is a stoppage of the present heavy withdrawals of currency into the Treasury.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 18, 1869.	10 A M	10 45 A M	12 M	12 30 P M	1 P M	2 15 P M	4 P M
New York Central	187	187¼	187	187¼	186		
Hudson River		150¾		150¾			
Harlem		145¾		145			
Reading	96	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾		
Michigan Central		132		132			
Michigan Southern	104	104	104	104¼	103½		
Illinois Central		143		143			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86¾	87	86¾	87	86¾		
Fort Wayne	152¾	152¾	152¾	153¼	153		
Chicago and Northwestern	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	84¾		
Do preferred		95¾	95¾	95¾	94¾		
Cleveland and Toledo		117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾		
Rock Island		107¾		107¾			
Toledo and Wabash		70¾		70¾			
Toledo and Wabash, pref		80		80			
Chicago and Alton		154		154			
St. Paul		73¾		73¾	73¾		
St. Paul, preferred		84¾		84¾	83¾		
Ohio and Mississippi		29¾		29¾			
Pacific Mail		89¾		89¾			
Western Union Telegraph		39¾		39¾	40¼		
Adams Express		59¾		59¾	59¾		
Merchants' Union Express		15¾		15	15		
American M. U. Express		40		40¼	40		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		69¾		69¾			
United States Express		69¼		69	69¾		
Gold	137	137¾	137¾	137¾			

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

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Mich. Central	...	132	...	...
Mich Southern	103¾	103¾	...	...
Illinois Central	143	143	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	86¾	86¾	...	...
Fort Wayne	152	153	1	...
Chicago and North.	85¾	84¾	...	1¾
do preferred	95¾	94¾	...	1
Cleve and Toledo	...	...	...	...
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	70¾	70¾	¼	...
do preferred	80¼	80	...	¼
Chicago and Alton	158	154	...	4
St. Paul	74	73¾	...	1¼
do preferred	84¾	83¾	...	1
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	89¾	89¾	¼	...
Western U. Tel	40¼	40¼	...	...
Adams Express	60	59¾	...	¼
Merch U. Ex	41¼	40	...	1
American M. U. Ex	40¾	40	...	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	70¼	69¾	...	¼
United States Ex	69¾	69¾	...	...

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Iron and Nail Market.

The iron and nail market continues dull with unchanged prices.

A number of the mills are stopped for repairs, also it is probable that the production of iron iron and nails during the next sixty days will be reduced fully one-half by the stoppage of the mills during the heated term. Stocks are light. The general selling rates are given in another column.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1869.

We have but little business to report in raw irons, several of our city mills having suspended boiling operations entirely for a time; others have stopped off the night; hence the consumption of crude irons is materially lessened for the time, and sales have been meagre for the past week.

Receipts of pig irons have also been correspondingly light, with but little accumulation of stock in hand.

Foundry irons of desirable grades continue in light supply and find ready sale. Common and inferior grades are in better supply, with only a moderate demand.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal—Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons open grey forge delivereable at furnace	$37 00–5 mos.
120 tons open grey forge delivereable at furnace	36 95–4 mos.
60 tons medium grey forge delivereable at furnace	35 00–4 mos.
130 tons mottled and close grey forge delivereable at furnace	31 50–4 mos.
120 tons medium grey forge delivereable at furnace	35 75–4 mos.
92 tons close grey forge from yard	37 00–4 mos.
50 tons close common forge from yard	36 00–5 mos.
75 tons No. 2 foundry	38 50–4 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons No 2 foundry	40 00–cash.
20 tons No 1 foundry	42 00–1 mos.
30 tons No 1 foundry	41 00–1 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	42 00–5 mos.
40 tons No 1 dove grey	42 00–5 mos.
10 tons No 2 foundry	42 50–cash.
10 tons No 2 foundry	41 50–5 mos.
10 tons No 2 foundry	41 50–4 mos.
10 tons No 2 foundry	40 00–5 mos.
160 tons No 3 forge	38 00–6 mos.
26 tons mottled	36 00–5 mos.
10 tons Temple B. No 1 foundry on cars at furnace	38 25–cash.
10 tons Temple A. No 1 foundry on cars at furnace	36 25–cash.
10 tons Temple B. No 1 foundry on cars at furnace	38 25–cash.
20 tons No 1 foundry	43 50–5 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Allegheny	$38 00–6 mos.

Charcoal.

30 tons close No. 2 Foundry	$42 00–1 mos.
100 tons mixed numbers forge	42 00–1 mos.
200 tons mixed numbers forge	42 00–1 mos.
50 tons mixed numbers forge	41 50–cash.
10 tons mararnee Missouri cold blast	53 00–1 mos.

Charcoal Blooms.

100 tons Juniata No. 1	$ 85 00–5 mos.
10 tons Maramee	100 00–4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron per Erie Canal for the Week Ending June 5th, 1869.

Canal boat Monitor to Nimick & Co.....43 tons.
Canal boat M. S. Marquis to Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Canal boat Wm. Wright to Nimick & Co.....64 tons.
Canal boat J. Armstrong to Nimick & Co.....64 tons.
Canal boat Juniata to Nimick & Co.....64 tons.
Canal boat Magill to Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Canal boat Wm. Wright to Nimick & Co.....50 tons.
Canal boat Wm. Wright to Nimick & Co.....64 tons.
Canal boat Valley to Nimick & Co.....60 tons.
Canal boat Bell to Nimick & Co.....65 tons.
Canal boat Niagara to Nimick & Co.....64 tons.
Total.....659 tons.

Pig Iron and Bloom Receipts by River.

	Tons.	Pieces.
Nimick & Co., metal	75	...
W. W. Wallace, metal	2	...
Loomis & Collard, metal	210	...
Nimick & Co., blooms	...	431
Metal	287	...
Blooms	...	431

Week's Receipts of Copper Ore, Barrels and Masses.

During the past week the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company received per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 116 bands and 50 masses of copper ore, which weighed in the aggregate 65 tons and 534 pounds. This ore is brought to the Company's works above Soho, on the Monongahela river, and there manufactured into all the marketable articles in the copper trade.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Cars.	
Nimick & Co, metal	10
Hallman & H. m	2
Total	12

Union Mills, metal.....1

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. metal	1 J Moorhead, metal.....1
Lloyd & Black, m	1 J Reamer, metal.....4
Total	16

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Gordon & Co, ore	5 J Bryan & Caughey, ore..3
McKnight, P & co, ore	5
Total	11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brown & co, m	1 H Woodsides, metal.....1
Total	2

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 19, 1869. }

We quote the follow prices as current in this market for Iron and Nails:

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3 4½c
Horse Shoe	6c
Heavy Band	4½@5
Light Scroll Band	5½@6
Round and Square	3½@3 7½
Oval	4@4½
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@5
Square Tire	5@5½
Nail Rods	6@6½
Coal Screw Iron	6

	American.	Charcoal Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½
" 18 to 24	5½	7
" 25 to 27	6	7½
" 28 to 30	7½	8½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, 1c ₱ ₱ extra.

NAILS.

Finishing Nails—10d, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of one per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron remains quiet, says the *Bulletin* of Saturday, with small sales for consumption as wanted, at previous rates. The supply of foreign brands is well up to the demand, but holders are firm with but a small margin on the cost of import, and prospective light receipts.

American pig metal is firmer, with a strong upward tendency, owing to the general suspension of coal mining operations in Pennsylvania. The strike among the miners has caused a scarcity of coal at the iron works, both checking and increasing the cost of production. Some of the furnaces are now running on half blast, and others are wholly suspended. Should this suspension continue several weeks longer, it is thought that a materially higher range of prices for iron will be inevitable. Holders of New York and Philadelphia are not offering their stocks freely, and decline to sell large lots except at an advance on current rates.

The market for manufactured iron, with the exception of rails and is beams, is without sales of importance, and the supply of most articles is in excess of the demand.

Scotch pig is firm, with small sales of leading brands No. 1, in lots for consumption, at a range of $42@43 ₱ ton, including Carbonderry at $41 50@42, and Coltness at $45 50@46. American is in better demand and firmer, with sales of retail lots at $40@45 50 ₱ ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is quoted at $50@60 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is quiet, with sales of English and American, from store, at 5½@5¾c, as to consignee, and $66@100 for refined. Rails are in good demand, with sales at $56 00@58 50 ₱ ton, for English, and $77 50@80 00 ₱ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@20c ₱ ₱, for English, and 20@22c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges; 8½c for C.No.1, and 9c for shell and tank. Russia sheet is in very moderate demand, with sales at 11@12c, gold, as to number. English and American do is quiet, and selling at 5½@6c ₱ ₱. Nails are plenty, with sales at 6½c ₱ ₱ for assorted sizes. Old iron is dull and lower, with sales at $1 30@1 60 ₱ ton for No 1 Wrought Scrap.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,

Will cut Screws.

New Mills now Running Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Silk, Cotton and Staff Spinning & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil.

ARMOR VARNISH to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent, by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored. Will not evaporate unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Axle and Spindle Oils are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 124 WOLFSTREET. Warehouse at Bridge.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. KENNY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVED.

The undersigned have Removed their

Drug and Prescription Store

To the new and handsome three-story Building,

172 WYLIE STREET

Between Elm and Logan streets,

Where they are prepared to Compound Prescriptions and Family Receipts with all Articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Thankful for the patronage they have heretofore enjoyed from their friends and patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves in the future, as in the past, to merit their favor.

Respectfully,

CHARLES ABEL & CO.

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE

AND

RANGE FURNITURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

BRABMALL, DEANE & CO.,

247 and 249 WATER STREET, New York.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 18, 1869.

River falling with four feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 88° at 5 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 18, 1869.

River stationary, with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 79° at 6 P. M. W.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 18, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4, at 1 P. M., and Mattie Roberts at 5 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and very warm. H.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 18, 1869.

River at a stand, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant; thermometer 88° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, June 18, 1869.

River falling, with about five feet of water. Weather clear; thermometer 82° at 6 P. M. G.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allegheny	Flanagan	Geneva.
Grey Eagle	Brennan	Parkersbur

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Keg Factory Burned—Loss $6,000.

On Thursday night, a fire occurred in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, in the planing and keg mill of Mechor Brothers, situated just below Beaver avenue, near the Manchester ferry landing. The buildings extended along the river bank two hundred and fifty feet, and were one and two stories high. The upper portions of the buildings were destroyed, but the lower end, with the engine, boilers, machinery, etc., was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Four dry kilns of lumber were destroyed, and the loss on buildings and stock is estimated at about $9,000. The firemen worked nobly and saved much valuable property for destruction. As there had been no fire in the mill during the day, it is difficult to account for its origin at night.

The residence of Mr. John B. Kennedy, adjoining the mill, was in imminent danger for a time, but the only damage done to the house was the blistering of the paint by the heat. The trees in the grounds were considerably damaged, a large amount of shrubbery, trees, flowers, etc., being destroyed. The loss from this cause is estimated at $800, on which there is no insurance. The house was insured.

Two houses adjoining, belonging to Captain J. T. Simpson, and occupied respectively by the owner and Mr. T. H. Neal, were also slightly damaged. Considerable of the damage done, was in consequence of men and boys crowding into the garden and breaking trees and shrubbery, and trampling down everything which came in their way. The firemen's hose on which came in their way. The firemen's hose on which they worked, but many of the citizens acted most shamefully, and ought to be punished for their conduct.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Trial List for the June Term of the United States Court.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The June term of the United States District and Circuit Courts commence at Williamsport on Monday next. There are a large number of important cases on the trial list. The following is a copy of the list as furnished by Mr. S. C. McCandless, clerk of the District Court, and Mr. H. D. Gamble, clerk of the Circuit Court:

DISTRICT COURT LIST.

United States vs. Phineas Barber, Jesse B. Rank and Browse Henderson.
United States vs. George Spelling.
United States vs. thirty-six barrels of whisky claimed by Jesse B. Rank.
United States vs. the rectifying distillery of Barber & Henderson et al.
United States vs. the distillery of Edward Lyon, stills, whisky, et al.
United States vs. twenty-six barrels of whisky, ten barrels of brandy, et al., owned by Michael B. Weaver.
United States vs. the distillery, engine, et al., owned by Michael & Tolbert.
United States vs. 17,000 cigars and 30 pounds of tobacco, alleged to be owned by F. Zimmerman.
United States vs. the distillery, one wooden still, et al., owned by Charles Montague.

The following are the bankruptcy cases:

H. E. Smith et al. vs. De Puy & Nichols.
J. S. Marshall vs. Solomon E. Siegel.
Louis W. Bacon vs. Martin Lavelle.
Joseph S. Sicoon et al. vs. Reuben Godshall.
Lewis McDowell et al. vs. Furman Field.
G. M. Miller & Co. vs. Patrick Sheridan.
George Lazarus vs. Jacob H. Brown.
Samuel Pollock vs. Joseph C. Hudson.
Ethanan Smith et al. vs. Lawrence C. Conklin.
Eli S. Farr vs. Hathaway Losey.
Abner C. Kenny et al. vs. Isaac N. Lacey.
Wm. H. Williams vs. Solomon Arnold.
James Morrison vs. Archibald Mason.
M. A. Holmes vs. B. M. Stetler.

The following cases are fixed for argument:

Truman H. Porter and Lewis E. Higby vs. Philip Nast and Louis M. Auerbach.
Hugh Chase vs. L. C. Madeira, Berry, Furman Field, bankrupt vs. E. E. Orvis, assignee.

CIRCUIT COURT LIST.

The following cases will be taken up before Judge Grier and McCandless:

United States vs. Richard Barrett.
United States vs. Richard Barrett.
United States vs. John O'Leary.
United States vs. John Menges.
United States vs. Michael B. Weaver.
United States vs. Patrick Gallagher.
George Good vs. Anson G. P. Dodge.
Fredk. A. Dreer vs. David Carskadden.
Charles K. Geddes, Assignee of Joseph C. Wilson, bankrupt, vs. Mark E. Wheelock.
Oliver Lathrop, assignee of S. Ingolls, bankrupt, vs. Elon Dia, Lewis Low, et al.
Edward A. L. Roberts vs. The Revel Torpedo Company.
Hugh McDonald et al. vs. Graff, Bannett & Co.
A. McMillian et al. vs. James Barclay et al.
J. D. Hotchkiss vs. C. E. Wright.
Herder, Hall & Co. vs. J. L. Atwater et al.
Fred'k A. L. Roberts vs. W. Van Vleck.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Amelia Harvey, indicted for adultery, previously reported, the jury yesterday found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

In the case of Theobold Heiser, indicted for *forcery et al.*, a *nolle pros.* was entered on the payment of costs by defendant.

Archibald Lawson plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

A partial hearing was had in the case of Cornelius Harvey, charged with abandonment on oath of Amelia Harvey his wife, and the matter postponed until ten o'clock this morning.

Ellen Malone and Catharine Flahey were tried for assault and battery on Mrs. Bridget Mc Dowell, prosecuting. Mrs. Malone plead guilty, and sentence was deferred in her case. Impanelment of counsel, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Mrs. Flahey.

Alford Price was arraigned on an indictment for entering a dwelling house with felonious intent, Robert Grimbles prosecutor. Verdict of guilty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Melton.

The case of Vanderhorn & Blakeney vs. The Yellow Creek Iron Company, previously reported, is still on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Irwin vs. Blakely, previously reported, has not yet been concluded.

A Policeman in Trouble.

An independent policeman, employed by Chief Hague to arrest teamsters to whose vehicles license plates are not attached, created considerable excitement, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Penn and Sixth streets. It appears the officer stopped a teamster named John L. Crawford, and demanded that he show his license, saying at the same time that he didn't believe he had a license. Mr. Crawford told the officer where he could see the plate if he would not look on the housing. The officer wouldn't look, however, and insisted that Mr. Crawford should either give him fifty cents to go to the Mayor's office. Some citizens noticed one of the Mayor's police assisting, and was arrested and taken to the lock-up. Mr. Crawford going along to make the charge. The officer who was arrested, was locked up for a hearing this morning. Subsequently Chief Hague became security for his appearance this morning and he was released. Penn street at the points mentioned, was blockaded for a considerable time, and the obstruction would not have been removed when it was had not the citizens interfered.

Fifth Avenue Sewer.

We have repeatedly referred to the obstruction of travel on account of the building of the sewer on Fifth avenue. If there was any necessity for the obstruction we would not again refer to it. Yesterday the avenue was entirely blockaded with brick and rubbish from Magee street to Stevenson. The Oakland and East Liberty street cars could not pass, as has been the case for several weeks past, causing women with children and packages in their arms to walk a whole square, when they can be easily avoided if Mr. Moore, the City Engineer, would examine into the matter and see that Mr. Flynn, the contractor, confined his operations within bounds as heretofore observed in the construction of sewers. If Mr. Moore does not see to it, then the Street Committee should at once take action in the matter, and see that the great thoroughfare no longer be obstructed and rendered a nuisance, simply because the contractor can make money by so obstructing the avenue, and the citizens living along the avenue and the traveling public put to great inconvenience, and compelled in the end to foot the bill of construction. From observations we do not think that the brick are laid in the solid manner formerly observed in the construction of sewers, and consequently will not endure. The leveling of the surface is also left in a deplorable condition along the line of construction.

Young Ladies' School.

Rev. S. M. Glenn, yielding to the importunities of many friends of education in this city, has decided to open a school for young ladies, the first Wednesday of September next, in the large and commodious edifice recently occupied by James S. Craft, Esq. No. 29 Ninth street (late Hand), adjoining St. Andrews Church. He will be assisted by Miss Anna C. Woods and other competent teachers. No expense or effort will be spared to render the school pleasant, attractive and profitable to the pupils. Circulars, giving full particulars and containing testimonials of Mr. Glenn's qualifications and past success as a teacher, with the names of well-known gentlemen to whom he is permitted to refer, may be had at the principal book stores and at the office of Rev. J. S. Travelli, No. 37 Fifth avenue, where Mr. Glenn may be seen daily.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A boy named Henry F. Stone, aged thirteen years, was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge by Mayor Brush for incorrigibility. The lad was arrested at the instance of his mother, who alleged that she was incapable of controlling or directing his movements. He would stay away at nights, steal, and do every thing which he ought not to do. He did not manifest the least penitence when informed that he was going to the Refuge, but on the contrary told officer Dressler that he would run away and not give him a chance to take him to the Refuge. He was subsequently placed in officer Dressler's hands and by him lodged in his new home.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John Blair, the gentlemanly conductor of the Brady's Bend accommodation train, Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with a painful accident at Brady's Bend on Wednesday, which will confine him to his home for some time. He was assisting in moving his locomotive on the turn-table, when his foot was caught between the cow-catcher and the rail, and terribly bruised. It will not have to be amputated, however.

REPORTED SUICIDE.—A report was current on the streets yesterday to the effect that a well known female, of doubtful reputation, whose habitation is located on Mulberry alley, in the Fifth ward, had attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. The rumor is false. She took enough of the poison to kill her, but being discovered in the act of administering it, powerful emetics were immediately applied and her life was saved.

STREET CAR ROBBERY.—A German whose name we could not learn was robbed of a valuable watch and chain while returning on the Citizens' Passenger Railway from the pic-nic at Iron City Park on Thursday evening. The car was very much crowded at the time, and it was impossible to discover the thief.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—A sermon on this exciting subject will be delivered in the Liberty street M. E. Church, by the pastor, W. H. Logan, on Sunday evening, commencing at a quarter before eight. The public have an interest in the discussion of this question, and are invited to be present.

DEATH OF MRS. C. W. ROBB.—Mrs. Caroline Amelia, the amiable and accomplished wife of C. W. Robb, Esq., died at the residence of her husband yesterday, after a long and painful illness. She was a most estimable woman, and her death will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

FINE HARDWARE.—J. M. Fahnestock No. 55 Wood street, has now in store an extensive stock of imported and domestic hardware. See card in another column.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps from a Ferry Boat and is Drowned—The Victim Not Known.

About six o'clock last evening, a most deliberate suicide was committed on board one of the Pittsburgh and Saw Mill Run ferry boats, the victim being an unknown man apparently between forty and fifty years of age. He got aboard the boat at Saw Mill Run, paid his fare without any trouble when the collector went around, and altogether his deportment was that of a gentleman. Nothing unusual was noticed in his demeanor, except that he walked the entire length of the boat twice in succession, meanwhile giving evidence that he was meditating something. When the boat had nearly reached the landing on this side of the river, the strange man suddenly ascended the top of the railing around the bow of the boat, which is about three feet higher than the floor, and being observed by the pilot he called to him to quit his perilous situation. The unfortunate man promptly obeyed the injunction, but instead of jumping back to the floor of the boat, deliberately sprang into the river in front of the boat. He sank immediately, and the boat pushing forward, it is supposed he was struck by the wheel, and thus prevented from rising. Nothing is known of the unfortunate man, except that he was rather tall, well dressed, and apparently between forty and fifty years of age.

HOMICIDE IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Farmer Killed at a Bark Peeling.

A farmer named Jacob Settlemoyer was killed this week near Wilmore, Cambria county. The deceased had recently lost a horse, and some of his neighbors set on foot on Tuesday a "bark peeling" for his benefit. In the evening there was a dance. Four young men of the neighborhood, who had not been invited, named James Kinney, David Smay, Edward Burke and Edward Grow, went to the house in an intoxicated condition, and created a disturbance. They were forcibly ejected, when one of them, believed to be Burke struck Mr. Settlemoyer with a heavy piece of wood in the stomach, from the effects of which he died during Thursday morning. Burke escaped and has not yet been taken, but the others have been captured. The murdered man leaves a wife and children.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performances at this house are really deserving of hearty patronage than has thus far been accorded them. For to-night a very attractive programme is presented, the bill including tragedy and comedy. Miss Hosmer will appear as "Queen Margaret" in "La Tour de Nesle," and as "Juliana" in the "Honeymoon." The afternoon attractive bill should crowd the Academy this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The last matinee of the season will be given this afternoon, when the French Spy will be performed. To-night the last performance of the season will be given, when a fine performance will be finished.

LAST DAY OF THE GREAT SHOW.—This afternoon and evening will be given the closing performances of James Robinson's champion circus and Gardener & Kenyon's menagerie, being decidedly one of the most varied, talented and interesting exhibitions that has ever visited this city. The attendance yesterday was quite as great as on the preceding day. In the afternoon the tent was filled with ladies and little folks; at night there was a perfect jam, filling the enclosure to its utmost capacity. Robinson rode splendidly, and so did his lovely Clarence and Mlle. Kenyon. The wild beasts are fed at half-past one in the afternoon. The combined troupe is to perform and exhibit in New Castle on Monday and at Sharon on Tuesday next.

VINEGAR.—The depot for the sale of E. & M. Bollman's Imperial French Vinegar in Pittsburgh, is at Wall, Land & Co.'s, 122 and 124 Wood street. This vinegar has a great reputation and large sale.

ALGEO's new jewelry store is at No. 45 Sixth street (late St. Clair).

The American Button-Hole Sewing Machine.

Perhaps in no department of mechanical science has more ingenuity been displayed than in the manufacture of sewing machines. Every day brings forth some new triumph of American skill, until perfection has been well-nigh if not altogether attained. Among the latter improvements is that of the American Button-hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, which is a marvel of ingenuity. For stitching, hemming, felling, tucking, corading, braiding, quilting, gathering and sewing on, overseaming, embroidering on the edge, and its beautiful button hole and eyelet-hole work, it is unquestionably far in advance of any similar invention. The feed is adjustable to suit the length or thickness of the cloth by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to the fabric. Experience it will work with equal facility on light or heavy material. The tensions admit of nice adjustment, and with which can be certainly as to secure uniformity and avoid the difficulties experienced in other machines, while the shuttle riding in its carrier is subjected to no wear and requires no oiling, by which the thread would be soiled. We confidently recommend those desirous of having a superior machine to call at the warerooms of Mr. James Espy, corner of Fifth and Market streets, entrance No. 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, before purchasing elsewhere.

Look Here.

The attention of travelers and all others desiring anything in his line is called to the fact that Joseph Liebler, 101 Wood street, has on hand the finest stock of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., in the city.

To Remove Moth Patches,

Freckles and Pimples from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry. Sold by all Druggists. ws

House and Lot on Western Avenue.

A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, that good property 206 Western avenue, Allegheny. See advertisement on fourth page.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

For Your Trunks,

Traveling Bags and Valises, go to Liebler's, 101 Wood street.

Clothing.

J. F. Walther, Canton street, East Birmingham, has on hand an extensive stock of Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. See card in another column.

Sabbath School Libraries.

And Helps for Teachers. The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications, No. 31 Third avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman. s*tf

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it do not take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by HAZARD & CASWELL, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

The Premium Trunk Factory.

Joseph Liebler, manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c., No. 101 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work warranted. Factory, corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets.

For Black Worms and Pimples,

On the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy, prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Dey street, New York. Sold everywhere. The trade supplied by Wholesale Medicine Dealers. ws

Queensware, Bristolware.

At the warehouse of Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., No. 363 Liberty street, can be found an excellent article of Queensware, the manufacture of which is not surpassed by any of the wares sold by them, and in such a manner that its quality and finish are now considered fully equal to any in the market. Merchants and others would do well to call on them in fact in mind, and when in need of any goods in this line give Messrs. Kier & Co. a call, for we feel assured they cannot be better suited at any other house in the city.

General Debility is Nature's Appeal for Help.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE, that will rouse and regulate the torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *metamorphosed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his body and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is re-awakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all TONICS AND ANTIDOTES.

FOR SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

2 HARRISON STEAM BOILERS, 37 HORSE POWER.
ALSO—FITTINGS, COMPLETE.

All of which may be seen at the Aladdin Warehouse, No. 43 Market street.
BRERETON & WILKINS.

TO BRICKMAKERS.

BRICK PRESSES,

CLAY TEMPERING MACHINES and BRICKMAKERS' TOOLS in general, manufactured at 309 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

S. P. MILLER.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 58 Wood, has opened a establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call, at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET Allegheny.

DWELLING HOUSES
FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

JOHN W. CHRONISTER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
CORNER NINTH AND PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

WHEAT, RYE AND CORN,
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.
FOR SALE BY
D. WALLACE, 363 Liberty Street.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Issue of Bonds for the Purpose of Redeeming Matured and Maturing Indebtedness of the City.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Controller, under the direction of the Finance Committee, shall be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and issue bonds in the name of the City of Pittsburgh for an amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, in accordance with the first section of an Act of Assembly, entitled "an act to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to issue bonds for the purpose of retiring matured and maturing indebtedness of said city, and to purchase and improve grounds for a public park," approved the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 2. Said Bonds shall be in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars each in such proportions as the Finance Committee may direct, payable in forty years after date with interest at the rate of seven per centum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh, and shall bear date the first day of January, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 3. A portion of said bonds shall be registered and a portion coupon bonds, the amount of each kind to be determined by the Finance Committee, and each bond shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Controller, and sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 4. All registered bonds issued in pursuance of this ordinance shall be registered in the City Treasurer's office, and shall be transferable on the books of the Treasurer and not otherwise.

SEC. 5. Said bonds shall be sold under the directions of the Finance Committee, in such manner as they may deem best for the interest of the city, or may be exchanged for outstanding bonds, which may be overdue at the time of such exchange, provided that no bond shall be sold or exchanged for less than par value.

SEC. 6. All moneys derived from the sale of said bonds shall be paid to the City Treasurer, and to be him kept in such manner as may be directed by and as the Finance Committee shall direct, and shall be drawn upon warrants countersigned by said Committee and appropriated to the payment and redemption of Loans of the city therefor, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 7. The Controller shall procure two registers, in one of which he shall enter a description of registered bonds, and in the other a description of all coupon bonds issued in pursuance of this ordinance, when and to whom sold and the amount of money received therefor, and if exchanged the number and description of the bond for which exchanged.

SEC. 8. When any bond shall be presented in exchange it shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to cancel the same and to report the fact to the Treasurer and Controller, and see that the proper entries are made upon their books.

SEC. 9. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the Issue of Bonds Amounting to the Sum of $250,000, of the Water Loan Authorized by the Act Approved February 8th, 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and issue bonds in the name of the City of Pittsburgh for the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in accordance with the act of Assembly approved the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, entitled "An Act authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money."

SEC. 2. Said bonds shall be made payable to bearer, with interest coupons attached; they shall be in sums of one hundred, five hundred, five thousand and one thousand dollars each, in such proportions as the Finance Committee may direct; they shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and shall be payable in thirty years from the first day of July, A. D. 1869 which shall be date of said bonds. The principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh. They shall be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the City Controller, and shall be sealed by the Mayor with the corporate seal of the city.

SEC. 3. The Finance Committee shall advertise for proposals for the sale of said bonds, and sell the same to the highest bidder; provided, That none of said bonds shall be sold for less than par.

SEC. 4. The City Controller shall keep a correct and accurate account of all bonds issued and sold pursuant to pursuance of this ordinance, and of all moneys received therefor, and shall cancel and destroy all bonds cancel and file all bonds and coupons which may at any time be paid by the city.

SEC. 5. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as it may affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-seventh Street, from Penn Street to the River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-seventh street, from Penn street to the River, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance of Councils, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-ninth Street, from Twentieth Street to Thirty-first Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-ninth street, from Twentieth street to Thirty-first street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Twenty-ninth Street, from Penn Street to Smallman Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Twenty-ninth street, from Penn street to Smallman street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Spring Alley, from Twenty-first Street to Twenty-fifth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Spring Alley, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-fifth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Snowden Alley, from Spruce Alley to the Allegheny V. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Snowden Alley, from Spruce alley to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Forbes Street, from Chestnut Street to Magee Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forbes street, from Chestnut street to Magee street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Opening of Duncan Street, from Kirkpatrick Street to the Property of Thos. Jones, on Township Road.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized to survey and open Duncan street, from Kirkpatrick street, easterly to the intersection of the township road at Thomas Jones's, Sr., property, and to appraise damages and assessments caused thereby John McClung, Joseph Woodwell and H. H. Stewart be and are hereby appointed viewers, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-second Street, from Butler Street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Forty-second street, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Spring Alley, from Twenty-first Street to Twenty-fifth Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Spring Alley, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-fifth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Forbes Street, from Chestnut Street to Magee Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forbes street, from Chestnut street to Magee street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Opening of Duncan Street, from Kirkpatrick Street to the Property of Thos. Jones, on Township Road.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized to survey and open Duncan street, from Kirkpatrick street, easterly to the intersection of the township road at Thomas Jones's, Sr., property, and to appraise damages and assessments caused thereby John McClung, Joseph Woodwell and H. H. Stewart be and are hereby appointed viewers, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Snowden Alley, from Spruce Alley to the Allegheny V. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Snowden Alley, from Spruce alley to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31, 1857; also, an act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Appointing Viewers on the Opening of Roberts Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Wm. Smith, Edward Davison and James Chambers are hereby appointed viewers to assess the damages for the opening of Penn avenue to Bedford avenue, in lieu of those previously appointed, who declined serving.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.